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## THE TRIBUNE

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## The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1894.

## DISTRICT ITEMS.

A Vasilevien is building a new residence at Yarker.  
Whooping cough about Yarker and vicinity.

The village of Brighton leases a rate of 14 mills this year.

James Freeman will move on the Clark farm near Yarker.

John G. Smith has 85 per ton in Kingston, Gloucester, etc., etc.

Kingston juntas defeated the seniors at cricket the other day.

Five thousand people were present on the second day of the Napanee Fair.

The mica industry back of Kingston, will be developed by English capitalists.

Samuel Gatrell will remove from Yarker to Newmarket, Mississauga, etc.

Leonard McGuire, a well known character of Belleville, died last week, aged 50 years.

The First Presbyterian church, Brockville, will be reopened on the 21st, by Principal Grant.

The low water in the Napanee River prevent some of the factories at Yarker from operating.

M. C. Dunn has purchased Dr. Wartman's residence in Yarker. The doctor will move to Napanee.

Mrs. Alfred Tavernier, Adolphontown, I., trading in Napanee, left her purse containing forty dollars.

At Belleville last Saturday Adolphine Clark was found three dollars and costs for distributing to the poor.

Neil Morgan and William Thompson, supposed to be from Kingston, were captured at Napanee for effecting an entrance into Serg. John Reynolds house and maltreating the owner.

**A SHORTAGE OF POTATOES.**

The Weekly American Agricultural estimated the potato crop of the United States for 1894 at 165,000,000 bushels, which it says, compared with the population, is the smallest on record.

The average yield per acre is also the lowest recorded, being only 55 bushels. With the exception of Maine New England and Colorado, the whole country side of the Great West are short of potatoes. Quality is uneven; the best yielding sections have the finest quality, while the short sections contain small tubers of inferior quality.

Canadian potato is also short.

Prices have opened at a higher range than usual, and growers exhibit a tendency to hold for still higher values.

**ON BOARD THE CHEN YUEN.**

The Chinese naval officer attached to the Chinese naval squadron which was engaged in the fight on the mouth of the Yalu River has written a letter to the London Graphic, which was published in that paper Oct. 1. In this letter the writer gives a graphic account of the fighting, and writes:—"On board the Chen Yuen the fighting was awful. The decks and space around the guns were strewn with human fragments, and three of the five men working four-ton guns were blown up by a shot from the Japanese warship Nitro. A fourth gunner was shot while trying to escape from the deck, and the fifth stuck to the post. This man fired three rounds at the Naniwa, one shell entering the engine room of the Japanese ship and another smashing her forebridge. The Japanese had to give up. The Chinese Admiral rewarded the surviving gunner with 1,000 taels. A shell passed from the steel deck of the Chen Yuen, and went through her tower, shattering everything therein. A lieutenant who was in the act of speaking through the tube leading to the engine room was blown into atoms and his head was left hanging from the speaking pipe. A huge quantity of armament, deck backing the roof were carried in board by a shot crushing a large number of sailors into a shapeless mass. A European engineer, who was groping about in an attempt to repair the steam pipe was bashed from head to foot with the blood of an assistant, who was discovered to have a shot from the enemy's ship. The Chen Yuen arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei the day after the fight in the same condition in which she left the lake. No attempt had been made to wash the blood from her or to remove the corposse which remained on deck." The writer expresses the opinion that if the European rulers could have seen the decks of the Chen Yuen they would have foreseen war henceforth and forever.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

Peace has been restored in Hayti.

Col. Clarke, a prominent resident of William Atwater, a poor young man of Montreal, has fallen heir to \$200,000.

Mrs. Joseph Madill, wife of Joseph Madill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is dead.

The steamer Kitch has reached San Francisco from Petropavlovsk with 27,000 skins.

Mr. Samuel Glass, Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County for over thirty years.

Mr. A. Gervais of the Montreal Herald and Miss Florence Cameron of Ottawa were married Monday.

Joseph Gillies was sentenced to six years in penitentiary by Judge Jones at Bradford. The prisoner is a notorious burglar.

John Harris was shot and seriously wounded by Mr. Langton of Dover Townships. The doctor says he came to the hospital and attempted to commit suicide.

President Cleveland will issue a proclamation opening to settlement the unclaimed lands on the Yankton reservation in South Dakota, containing over 100,000 acres.

Guildford Crawford of St. John, N. B., battered in the head of John Henry Brown, a young Englishman who hoards at his home. Jealousy was at the bottom of the crime.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's reception at Moose Jaw was eminently cheering. People of all shades of politics listened to the Liberal leader with every demonstration of approval.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.**

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives permanent relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and specifically cures a cold. It is a powerful remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. G. Eggar and W. J. Malley, Montreal, Que.

## AT GIBRALTAR, (1779)

This is the tale they tell  
Of the brave seafarers,  
When fleets of France and Spain  
Despatched and flushed in vain  
On the straits of Gibraltar,  
Which, starving, would not falter!

First from his mortal seat,  
As the commander went—  
El lot, dauntless man! —  
With his own eyes to scan  
Ramparts and precipice,  
Gave the great reward set,  
Passed a lonely guard,  
Standing in silent ward,  
With unwavering lance,  
Let the signal for release,  
Short turning in his path,  
He cried, in sudden wrath:

'Churl, does such carriage suit  
Thy rank and mine? — Salute!'

'Not of my will I fall,'  
Answered the soldier pale  
Under his helmet's shine:

'With this right arm of mine  
I repel Spanish sail! —  
Pardon, my General! —

'Wounded, man, did you say?  
Why, then, this rash delay?  
Quick to the hospital!'

'Pardon, my General! —  
Once more the accents clear  
Scan the questioner's car:

'For honor, sir, land  
Still let the sea stand,  
Though life and limb the cost,  
I may not leave my post!'

Glowed cheeks of Eliots  
With noble passion hot;  
Forward he strode a pace,  
Gazed in the bearded face.  
Now, as he stood, he said:  
'For we have none to dread!  
With such faithful blood,  
From the bare rock must bid  
Laurels of victory!  
Come, let us go! — I thee!  
Give me thy trusty trumpet—  
Take thy deathly shield! — Adieu! —  
'My General, but—'

'Nay  
Yours only to obey!'

Marching home, empty-sleaved,  
Think you the sentry grieved?  
Honour-ornis on his breast,—  
What cared he for the rest?  
Come what might e'er befal,  
This fate could never aye  
(This fate could never aye!)  
Shared his watch at Gibraltar!

— Mary A. P. Stansbury.—*The Independent.*

**WHAT NAPOLEON SAID.**

The greater the man the less will should he have; he depends on circumstances and events.

Men are not so ungrateful as they are said to be. If they are often complained of it generally happens that the benefactor expects more than he has given.

**JAM OF ROSES.**

Rose-leaf jam is a common dish in Romania, where roses are grown by the millions.

**LINING FOR HEN'S NESTS.**

The outside peel of onions makes a good lining for hen's nests, as the odor from this vegetable drives away the lice, which are sure to be worse on the hen that is sitting if there are any in the hen house. It is well to rub a little grease on the necks of sitting hens to destroy the lice, but it should not be used plentifully or put on their breasts.

Grease of any kind closes the pores of the egg, and when its supply of air is cut off the chick is sure to die in the shell.

**SIGNS OF WORMS.**

Itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best Worm expeller.

Frederick Stiles, the Long Island min-

ister, was sentenced a few days ago for passing a bogus check near Dennis Spallan.

The Buffalo almoner, was discharged

upon settling the amount. A friend of Stiles gave him the money.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures Coughs,

Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

**A SYMPATHIZING SPIRIT.**

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**FLOUR.**

If you have not tried some of our make do so. We are sure we can give you good satisfaction.

**BRAN & SHORTS.**

still keep rather high in price, but as you

must feed them you will always find them here at the lowest possible price

**GROUND FEED.**

in every variety, and as cheap as it can be made from clean grain.

**LINSEED MEAL AND OILCAKE** for your Calves.

CORN, MILLETS, HUNGARIAN,

RAPE AND TURNIP SEEDS.

CORN MEAL, ROLLED OATS

ROLLED WHEAT, ROLLED

PEAS, SPLIT PEAS

**THE RATHBUN CO.Y.**

Dundas St. Napanee.

**D'ENNIS'S MOTHER-WORT PILLS.**

AT ALL CRITICAL PERIODS OF LIFE.

Sold by all Druggists, or by mail price 50 cents, six boxes, \$2.50. The Celery Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

**CHASE'S CHAPTER.**

1. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a combination of valuable medicines in concent-

rated form as prepared by the eminent Phy-

sician and Author, Dr. A. W. Chase, with a

few other ingredients.

Kidney and Liver trouble, but also tone the

Stomach and purify the Blood, at a cost

which is within the reach of all.

The superior merit of these pills is established beyond question by the many thousands who use them—one

Pill a day, over two months.

2. When there is a Pain in the

Back the Kidneys are speaking of trouble

that will increase unless relieved.

We have a reliable statement of Dr. A. W. Chase, of Holland Landing, who says: I had a con-

stant Back-Ache, my back

felt cold all the time, poor, stomach

sores, etc., during scalding, had to get

up 3 or 4 times during night to urinate, com-

menced taking one Kidney-Liver Pill a day.

Back-Ache stopped in 48 hours, appetite re-

turned, and able to enjoy a good meal and a

good night sleep.

3. Consumption often exists with Kidney

Trouble, in such a case there is no medicine

that will effect a permanent cure except Chase's

Kidney-Liver Pill, one 25 cent box

will do more good than dollars and dollars

worth of any other preparation, this

is sold by D. Thompson, Holland Landing, Ont.

## OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

The Extent to Which it Has Been Adopted by Nations.

Ihero is the list of railroads owned by governments as compiled by the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Austria owns and operates nearly 2,000 miles of railway.

Bulgaria owns 829 miles of railway.

Bavaria had 1,860 miles of railway owned by the government.

Bulgaria owns about 2,000 miles of railway.

Some 181 miles of railroad is owned by Ceylon.

Chili owns 670 miles of railroad.

China owns and operates all her rail-

ways.

The United States of Columbia owned

212 miles of railway.

Denmark has about 1,000 miles of rail-

road owned by the government.

France owns about 2,000 miles of rail-

way, but most or quite all is leased to com-

panies.

The German Empire owns about 21,840

miles of railway.

England and Wales own 14,034 miles of

railway.

Scotland has 3,118 miles of railway be-

longing to the state.

Ireland owns 2,691 miles of railway.

Hesse owns 226 miles of her railway sys-

tem.

A large per cent of the railways of Italy

belong to the government, but are leased

to companies.

Japan owns 603 miles of railway.

The colony of Natal owns 305 miles of

railway.

The Netherlands has nearly 1,000 miles

owned by the government.

New South Wales owns 2,182 miles of

railway.

New Zealand in 1890 owned 672 miles of

railroad.

Norway has 929 miles of railroad all her

own.

Portugal owns about one-half of the rail-

roads in the country.

Oldenburg owns 222 miles of her rail-

roads.

Peru has 1,621 miles of railroad owned

by the state.

Romania in 1880 owned 1,500 miles of

railway.

Poland and Caucasus own 5,065 miles of

railway.

Sweden owns 1,645 miles of railway.

Victoria, Australia, owns all her rail-

roads—2,341 miles.

Some 1,137 miles of railroad in Finland

belongs to Russia. About one-tenth of the

government.

Serbia also has a few lines of railway

owned by the state.

Brazil owns 2,091 miles of railway.

South Austria owns her railway system

completely.

Spain owns 2,000 miles of railway.

Wales has 1,000 miles of railway.

Wales

AN AUTUMN LANDSCAPE. 657

No wind there is that either pipes or moans.  
The fields are cold and still, the sky  
Is like a sheet of pale blue-gray;  
Of motionless cloud, and at my feet  
The river, curling softly by.  
Whispers and dimples round its quiet gray

Along the chill green slope that dips and leaves.  
The road runs rough and silent, lined  
With plum-tree boughs in pale blue-gray;  
And the world is still as the day.  
In masses spectral, undefined,

Pale greenish stems, hair hid in dry, gray  
Leaves, are seen.

And on beside the river's sober edge  
A long fresh field lies black. Beyond,  
Low thickets gray and reddish stand,  
Streaked white with bird; and near at

Over a little teal-smooth pond,

Hang multitudes of thin and withering sedge.

Across a waste and solitary rise  
A plowman urges his team;

His plowshare cuts a furrow brown

That ploughes bending to the plow  
With strong uneven steps. The stream

Rings and resounds to his furious cries.

Sometime far off, a long, drawn-

comes from far off, and grows in strings

Falls on the upper silence.

A flock of small gray goldfinches

Flown down with silver stirrings,

Rose and fell, and some are gone.

This day the season seems like one that needs

With fixed ear and lifted hand.

All moods that yet are known on earth

All emotions that have fairest birth.

If I may say so, the utmost in sense of all her deeds.

—Archibald Lampman, in *Her Magazine*.

## TWO BOYS.

Frank Warren and Ralph Thomas were left at an early age to make their own way in the world. They secured positions in a large retail house in a western city and boarded and roomed together. For a time all went well. They had a kind employer who, being very much pleased with their bright, active boys, advanced them a large sum of money, which they had to pay him back when they left. Ralph did not seem so anxious to please his employer as formerly, and instead of spending his evenings quietly in his room, he was gone almost every evening. Frank often questioned him, hoping to learn where he spent his evenings, but he stubbornly refused to tell.

One evening Ralph was about to leave the room Frank laid his hand on his shoulder and said:

"Ralph, you are gone almost every evening now, and as I am the older I think you ought to tell me where you go. I fear you are getting into bad company."

"Humph! Guess I don't have to tell you all my affairs. Isn't any of your business anyway?" was Ralph's angry reply.

"Please don't be offended," said Frank very gently, "for I assure you that what I am saying is for your own good. So many promising young men are ruined by bad associates!"

Here Ralph interrupted him by saying, "I didn't ask you for your advice, and don't want it," and then shut the door with a bang.

As Ralph walked rapidly down the street it occurred to him that he was being followed by some one; for whenever he looked back he saw the same man at the same distance from him every time.

Ralph was followed by his employer, Mr. Corson. Often when returning from his day's work he had seen Ralph coming down the side street from the room, and he noticed that he always stayed in the same direction. This aroused his suspicion and he determined to follow him. After a quite a distance Ralph went into a large brick building. Stepping to the window, he called for another, and still another. After drinking the last glass he sat down to a table and commenced playing cards. That was enough, and Mr. Corson turned sadly away. He had seen with his own eyes what was ruining the boy who had, until recently, so faithfully discharged his duties. Ralph staid longer than usual that night. The city clock struck nine, ten, eleven, and still he did not come. Frank was becoming uneasy. But just as the clock struck twelve he heard Ralph coming up the steps.

"Will old fellow, you needn't sit up there, bursting your eyes like an owl, waiting for me. Why in the name of sense didn't you go to bed?"

"I couldn't Ralph, for I fear he refuses to tell," was the reply.

"I'll tell now, for he refuses to tell," said Frank, finishing with them. Frank is no longer in the employ of Mr. Corson, but is now at the head of a large establishment of his own. Honest and upright, he commands the respect of all who know him.

One day he was called to a distant city on business. After attending to that, he found that he had some time left, and he decided to visit the state prison. Stopping before a city, the man who was prisoned turned him over to the care of a boy named Frank over the building said:

"The man in this cell murdered his wife and child. He had been drinking very heavily, and now since he is sober enough to realize what he has done, he has become hopelessly insane. He is to be taken to an insane asylum to-morrow."

Frank knew that this was useless to say anything, and the next day Ralph was having liquor across the counter of a saloon. He took a room in another part of the city, and Frank did not often see him. He finally left the city, and then he lost track of him entirely.

Years had passed since then. Frank is no longer in the employ of Mr. Corson, but is now at the head of a large establishment of his own. Honest and upright, he commands the respect of all who know him.

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Frank Warren listened breathlessly to what the insane man was saying, and when he had finished, the truth flashed upon him. The man behind the iron bars was none other than Ralph Thomas.

Frank, however, lay upon the wreck of his friend of former days, and thought of a lesson they had often recited in a old school-house on the hill, when they were together. There was a world of meaning in the last verse to him now, for he thought that had Ralph heeded the warning given there, he would not have been behind iron bars to-day. This was the verse:

"And shun, O shun, the enchanted cup  
That tempts the soul to trammel joy appears,  
Ere long it will be ta'en by me,  
And sadly mixed with blood and tears."

*Godmother Suite.*

There is a madrina, or godmother, in all herds of mules. "Madrina," in Spanish, means "godmother." This mule is a stately creature, big in stature and bigger in her own sense of importance. All the mules in the herd follow her and defer to her.

How it is that one female mule of a herd becomes the most important individual in it no one has been able to find out, but all muleters know the fact.

Each madrina wears a bell on her neck. Several herbs, 300 or 400 miles, may be turned into one great pasture land together. When the drovers wish to separate them again they have only to look for the madrina and lead them out. All the rest of the mules will follow, each his own madrina, knowing the thistle of her bell all the others.

Animals certainly do appear to possess a finer sense of hearing than we human beings.

*An Inference Only.*

"Do you believe in the transmigration of souls?" asked Mizer.

"Yes, do you?" said Hicks.

"Sometimes. What do you suppose I was before I became a man?"

"Oh, I don't know. A sponge I guess."

"—Life.

## REQUIESCAT.

Three human lives were spent, and on one quiet day.

The fairwell briefly said, they passed from earth.

The first to pleasure wed, his motto: "Self alone."

Men scarcely realized from their midst had wrought.

The second, glory seeking, full many deeds had wrought.

By far surer crowds, his vacant place was sought.

The third, in lowly service for the needy and

Had wrung his heart.

When the boys were leaving the store, Mr. Corson said:

"You need not come to my office this evening. Wait until the last of the month."

—Alice W. Kellogg, in *N.Y. Observer*.

"BUBB'S" BIRTHDAY.

Of course you will say that "Bub" really wasn't the boy's name, but if he had any other one was familiar with it, not even Bub himself; under which circumstances it was astonishing that Bub should have known a birthday. He announced it to the children at the Sanitarium one brilliant July afternoon when they were playing in the sun.

"To-morrow will be my birthday," said Bub with a sudden gleam in his black eyes and the faintest tinge of a blush on his brown cheeks. "Yes, by jingo, to-morrow will be my birthday!"

"Not eating any supper," cried Bub, throwing his cap in the air and springing for it as fast as he could.

"To-morrow will be Bub's birthday," confided little Annie, running to the matron and pulling her gown very tight.

"I know it, sir," replied Ralph, highly indignant, "but can you prove that I use liquor?"

"I can. Only the other night when returning home, I looked through the window of a certain saloon, and there I saw you, whom I had trusted so much, drink three glasses of the poisonous wine. What better proof do you want?" Ralph made no reply, but hung his head.

"Now," said Mr. Corson turning to Frank, "I will attend to the business I have with you. You have most faithfully done your duty, and you deserve a better position. I want you to help me with my office-work. Will you accept?"

Of course Frank gladly accepted the offer made him by his kind employer. As the boys were going home, Frank said: "Well, Ralph, what are you going to do now?"

"Oh, I can find plenty to do," replied Ralph, "for only last night the saloon-keeper wanted to know if I wouldn't like to clerk there. I guess I will go there, for that would suit me exactly."

Frank knew that this was useless to say anything, and the next day Ralph was having liquor across the counter of a saloon.

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"An I'm goin' to meek a cake for Bub," said the cook, "for only last night the saloon-keeper wanted to know if I wouldn't like to clerk there. I guess I will go there, for that would suit me exactly."

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## A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with gout, rheumatism, &c., I had a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles at once, and never return to doctors. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took one bottle every day for six weeks without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

## Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be on my feet all day, and I have often, without gloves, and the trouble has never returned." —THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

**Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla**

Admitted at the World's Fair.

**Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.**

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We beg to advise those desiring fire insurance that we are the agents for Royal Insurance Company, CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. RESEVEE, \$35,000,000.

Western Assurance Company, CAPITAL, \$1,200,000. CASH ASSETS OVER \$1,550,000.

Commercial Union Insurance Co., CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$25,000,000.

British America Assurance Co., CAPITAL, \$500,000. NET SURPLUS, \$25,772.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company CAPITAL, \$1,250,000. SURPLUS, \$2,612,300.

Alliance Assurance Company, CAPITAL, \$25,000,000.

The Liverpool and London & Globe Insurance Company Instituted 1836. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. INVESTED FUNDS OVER \$44,500,000.

Phoenix Fire Office of London, who will policies as low as any other Stock Company in the Dominion.

The leading Canadian Companies is such that all may be assured that in case of loss the claim will be prompt and equitable.

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Record kept of all Policies and Notices sent before expiration of same.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont.

**D. HART'S CELERY IRON PILLS**  
NUTRITIVE, TONIC, RESTORING

These pills are in no sense the mere phisic to be met with in the ordinary allopathic liquids, and as in mineral pills, commonly sold. In these pills are combined elements designed to control the very curvilinear action of every organ acts in harmony with all others, reciprocating youthful feeling. Druggists and dealers or mail. Price 50 cts., or six for \$2.50. The Celery Iron Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE

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## The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1894.

### DISTRICT ITEMS.

Dog thieves are numerous in Kingston. A bicycle factory will be opened in Kingston.

C. D. Wartman moves from Yarker to Napanee.

A white sparrow is an object of curiosity in Kingston.

Farmers in Buffalo, N. Y., get \$14 for their hay.

Petty robbers are becoming very numerous in the city.

There is some rot among the potatoes of Wolfe Island.

There is a large crop of buckwheat in Cranberry township.

Five seedmen are taking in and shipping peas at Wellington.

Samuel Anglin, an old resident of Wellsville, died on Sunday.

Kingston barbers are agitating for early closing of their shops.

Two new hotel bills have been secured by Frank Bowen at \$40.

A successful Sabbath School convention was held in Madoc.

The village of Tweed has purchased a fire engine and other appliances.

Chas. P. Hunter will be manager of the new hotel Quinte in Belleville.

Wooler R. C. Churchill graduated Father Strachan's High School of \$100.

W. F. Graham, of Tweed, stored two hundred tons of feed in his silo.

It cost a Rochester man \$400 for kissing an Oswego girl against her will.

George Shannon and Susan Howard, of Bancroft, were married, Sept. 19th.

The Western Methodist church, Napanee, will be fitted out with a new organ.

The Patrons of Leeds nominate a candidate for the Dominion house on Oct. 16th.

James Bender, one of the oldest residents of Tweed township, died on the 20th.

Sister Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Schorber of Ossawa, were married on the 18th instant.

A. H. Hudgin, of Bloomfield, has been constructing a trout pond on his farm.

R. J. Wright, Mowen, has sold his farm of 100 acres to Cyrus Sharp for \$35,100.

Robert Graham, Brookville, aged 72 years, died of dropsy after nine weeks illness.

A. B. Shewell, of Catawra, grew a mammoth squash seven feet in circumference.

The late Daniel Fowler, artist, Amherst Island, left an estate valued at \$25,000.

John Sweet, of Worthwick, shows a rash which measures 18 inches in circumference.

Wm. Robinson, of Peterboro, succeeds A. Johnson in the tailoring business at Yarker.

Glenelus council will be asked to place a licence of \$50 upon all dealers in cigarettes.

The apple crop in the Creek and Wanpo district is larger and better than for many years.

Natural gas has been discovered on the farm of Matthew Collins, near Eastman's Springs.

The Lake Opinion Phosphate company with a capital of \$40,000 has been formed at Kingston.

The people of Gananoque are fighting over their fair which was a decided failure this year.

Mrs. A. Vanatelle, of Delta, died suddenly; the remains were sent to Napanee for interment.

On Sept. 20th, E. W. Stickney, of New Liskeard, was married to Julia Manning, of Colgate.

An island opposite Clayton C. G. Emery of tobacco fame, has built a cottage costing \$140,000.

Henry Creighton, of Rosetta, lost his life being thrown from his rig, his horse having bolted at a pig.

Mortimer Lochead, of Centreville, and Zilch Wartman, of Colebrook, were married Sept. 25th.

J. A. Ravin, of Brockville, from two and a half years of American Wonder potatoes has gathered 2½ bushels to the acre.

The body of John Morgans, of Wolfe Island, who was drowned on Sept. 18th was found Thursday of last week.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate, formerly chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington and who has been a fugitive from justice since 1881, was arrested at New York. His embezzlements, forgeries and larcenies, it is alleged, aggregated \$370,000.

Bloomfield is a pretty village with fine residences; the only unsightly building in the village school, the more's pity.

A slight railway accident occurred near Fredericksburg on Monday, a freight car.

J. B. Hughes, East Lake Road, has rented for a term of five years the farm belonging to Meares, Kavanagh, 2nd com. Athol.

J. M. Spencer rejected the near of K. D. C. I thought I would try it, it worked wonders.

I am a doctor now and as ever, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion. Try it and you will be convinced."

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For several months I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance, until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. After taking one bottle, the humor was headed off.

Philip Denys, of Sidney, was buried last Saturday morning. Partially insured.

W. H. Reeder, of Amherstburg, brought to market a marvellous cluster of peach blossoms. There were 32 plums on one short stem.

At Belleville last week, George Gillies, Lydia Schrider, and Robert Cottrell and Norman Holmes were united in holy matrimony.

Mrs. J. N. Fraser, of Napanee, died Saturday, leaving two children: Wm. Perry, aged 20 of the same town, died on the 21st.

W. Craig has entered an action against the township of Hinchinbrook for damages received on account of running over a cow lying on the road.

W. W. Hisley, of New York, has purchased a farm of 400 acres on Carleton Island and is building a stone residence at a cost of \$100,000.

W. W. Ellis, living in Belmont, a few miles from Napanee, was attacked by seven bears, and had a close call for his life. He killed two and won one.

W. W. Mallatt, who was suspended from the C. P. R. office at Tweed for selling a commercial ticket without seeing the proper certificate, has been reinstated by the company.

Chas. H. Burley, a young man of seventeen, from a respectable family in Haverton, Ont., has been arrested for stealing a horse from a Hinchinbrook family. He will be tried at Napanee tomorrow.

R. C. Stickney, of Lakefield, discovered two human skeletons on an island of Stony Lake. It is thought that they are the remains of two Jesuit priests who were killed by the Indians in early days.

## A HOP-BLIGHT.

Hop picking is now a thing of the past, and hop growers, in the vicinity of Beloeil at least, are a sorry lot.

The crop, generally, was good but the middle of September began to turn brown and even black in many cases. Not more than half the hops had been picked when the blight set in and it did not stop, struck them, and in a few days there were scarcely any left worth picking.

It cannot be said anything like it before. The crop is smaller than ever.

Samuel Anglin, an old resident of Wellsville, died on Sunday.

Kingston barbers are agitating for early closing of their shops.

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## THESE ARE ODD FISH.

SOME CURIOUS DEEP SEA CREATURES WHICH HAVE BEEN CAUGHT.

The Haddock-Head—Conger Eels—Unguiney End of a Fishing Frog—Various Old Members of the Fliny Tribe from the Salt Water.

A number of fishermen who go out on the fishing banks steamboats have been thoughtful enough to save their odd and curious catch. The result is that Prof. H. T. Woodward now has his petis whale and shark tanks two huge sea eels or fishing frogs, weighing from seventy to one hundred pounds; one exceptionally perfect specimen of the deep-sea skate, measuring about four feet from tip to tip of its wing-like fins; three large deep sea eels or sires (conger eels the fishermen call them); a small sturgeon, a dogfish four feet long and half a dozen sea ravens, small and large.

There would now be three anglers here the fisherman, the collector and the dissection. The third one is now presumably in the fish house. He lived more than a week, showing how hardy some fish forms are, for everything was done to disgust him with life. He was hooked on the fishing banks and hauled to the surface hand over hand. Then somebody jammed a boat hook deep into his head between his eyes and landed him. On arriving at the Battery the martyr fished frog was laid aside with a boat hook, which a man held over his shoulder, with the unhappy monster dangling at the end. The hole in his head was as big round as a half dollar, yet he tried frantically to live it down, and only turned up his ventral fin after ten days.

The two biggest sea ravens also had a bitter experience. When they were hooked the enthusiastic amateur scientist put them into a pail that was too small for them, and consequently when they were put into the tank they remained best like bows for several miserable hours. Now they are straightened out and as full of life as ever. The other specimens fared better, after Prof. Woodward had carefully hinted that fish were not made of boiler iron.

The anglers are naturally the most interesting fish of the lot to landlubbers, both on account of their habits and their hideous appearance. The angler is a polywog monstrously magnified, with sea-weed trimmings. The two specimens in the aquarium are exceptionally perfect. The sea-weed-like fringe along their jaws is uninjured and they possess the full complement of long tentacles on the head and back. These they erect and wave gaily in the water to attract small fish who think the deceitful things are something good to eat.

The Cormorants, another whole another cause for aversion against them, in general if they could see those two anglers. They lie still with their chasms of mouths half open and the foolish killies, with which the tank is well supplied, swim right in. The angler does the rest. His mouth reaches clean to his tail, which is also curious, being exactly like a big, muscular hand.

The skate doesn't like the angler at all. When he was home in the whale pool he swam around madly on the surface, flapping his wings like a turkey buzzard and turning up his eyes in disgust. His insatiable human-like face was twisted into an expression of hauk embarrassing to witness. He is still discontented.

The conger eels, horrible basilisks like creatures, are not very interesting. They just exist and nothing worries with them, for their venomous shape scares even the blundering dog-fish, who, whenever they approach him, darts off in an "Excuse me a minute" fashion and pretends to be very hungry for killing. This is a palpable mockery, for he couldn't catch one in a thousand, except by accident.

It is interesting, however, to see him hunt them, for he drives them exactly like a hound drives a rabbit. The sturgeon doesn't pay any attention to these doings. He swims around gracefully, the Bean Brummet of the aquarium. The sea ravens—large, weird, grotesque creatures which can make themselves look like toadfish or sea robins or bathelees—but preferably imitate rocks or sea-weed—do not swim around much, because each raven has found some particular rock or clump of weeds which he now simulates wonderfully. The biggest ones lie behind some brown bladderweed, which he resembles so closely that many people have failed to distinguish the fish from the weed until after long inspection. Another lies beside a covered rock, and on Friday the writer could barely discover him.

Besides these fish there is a simple but most interesting collection in one of the big wall tanks. It comprises a magnificently glowing red sea anemone, half a dozen bengalas, a score of tom cods, several spined sticklebacks, half a dozen bathele heads (the thorny-headed scorpion, striped white and black like a zebra), about twenty sea horses, some shrimp, several crabs and lobsters and a school of the common killies.—New York World.

### JIM ROOT.

John Hay's verses reciting the heroism of Jim Blundo, who held the nozzle of his burning ship agin the bark till the last galoo was ashore, immortalized an imaginary hero, but the story of Engineer Root's race for the lives of his passengers on the relief train sent out from St. Paul to rescue the people fleeing from the forest fires in Minnesota is from real life. The dispatches have told the graphic story of how the fire came in every window of his cab, and three times he had to have his ablate. Had he abandoned the thoughts of his engine, hundreds of lives would have been sacrificed, but he stood at his post, driving his engine on and saving his passengers. Small wonder that the praises of Engineer Root are on everybody's tongue!

### HITS SOMETHING.

"Johnson always hits the nail on the head."

"Yes—he's thumb-nail."

Even in Zion, Jerusalem has 135 saloons.

### STILL EXTANT.

Are Some Old Virginian Customs of a Hundred Years Ago?

The genuine old Virginian of today has often been declared to be the most complete survival of Eighteenth Century England now in existence. There are certain Eighteenth Century customs and phrases and manners in common use there that have not been heard of in a hundred years in England. One of the quaintest is a custom of the road which died out in England in the eighteenth century and the travel-christ went out of vogue.

In those days it was considered almost an affront for one traveling in a carriage to drive past another going the same way. The traveling class was made up generally of the rich and leisurely, and they bowed along in their coaches to have an answer from the other coach dash by and give the driver perhaps a few words of rebuke. To "take one's dust" was a common expression of contempt. The custom was not without its uses in its day. But will it be said that at the close of the Nineteenth Century this etiquette of the road is rigidly maintained, and that among well-bred people each equipage has to take the gait of the slowest?

True it is, some iconoclasts and outsiders drive past their fellow-travelers without excuse, but they, therefore, prove their claims to be called iconoclasts and outsiders. When it is a very pressing case, an apology is called out such as, "Pray excuse me, but my horse is restless," or "I am in haste to catch the boat," or something of kind. But to drive rashly ahead without a word of apology is considered the acme of ill-breeding.

The roads in this part of the world are not interesting, except for their natural beauty, as the people of wealth, following their English ancestors in pastime, have a great deal of pleasure in the country houses. Only the poorer classes built their houses on the main road, and one may travel from one end of this fair country to the other and not find a single handsome residence on the public highway. There was another and very practical reason for abjuring this public highway. Every man's house was at the service of every man, woman and child in the county.

An Arab hospitality obtained and was enjoyed to the full. The people who had undesirable homes were always willing to bestow their company upon more fortunate neighbors, so that it wouldn't do to be too convenient to the main arteries of travel. Especially was this so when a visit from a family meant the entertainment of two coach horses, a coachman and a maid, and one may travel wishing with the white people and enjoyed it just as much. Hospitality was one of their great virtues and is still, for those people excel in social virtues, and this particular virtue costs little.

It only meant the killing of a half dozen or more chickens for dinner, when there were hundreds, perhaps, scratching about in the poultry yard; and the gardens were overgrown with vegetables, for which there was neither sale nor consumption. There were icehouses full of ice and meadows full of cows, and ice cream was manufactured in a big tin bucket, turned about in a keg of ice and salt. It took two women and a boy to make ice cream, but it took that many to do everything.

The icehouses are among the most picturesque features in the landscape here. A great annual of thirty, forty or fifty feet high, was thrown up around a block that sprang up and looked like a gigantic well. This was finished at the top by a circular roof. The sides of the mound were graded and tured, and made nice places for boys and girls to roll down when the short, slippery grass was wet. —Philadelphia Press.

**Seven Years Without a Birthday.**

A Scotch sheepherder who died thirty years ago—Mr. Leshman, of Kilmarnock—is said to have once lived seven years without a birthday. The statement puzzled most who heard it. They could see that if he had been born on the 29th of February he would have no birthday except in a leap year. But leap year comes once in four years, and thus accounts for a gap of three years old. Their first thought was, however, naturally that the old man, who, in fact, was fond of a harmless jest, was somehow jesting about the seven. There was, however, no joke or trick in his assertion.

At the present time there are very few, if any, who have this tale to tell. No one can tell who can tell it, and it has been born on the 29th day of February at least ninety years ago. But a similar line of missing dates is now known to return; and, indeed, there are no doubt, some readers who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twenty years to come.

The solution of the puzzle is to be found in the fact, which does not appear to be widely known, that the year 1890 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be. The February of 1892 had twenty-nine days, but in all the seven years intervening between 1892 and 1904, as well as in the three between 1892 and 1896, that month will have only twenty-eight.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**Brief and Bright Proverbs.**  
Big words won't split rails.  
With a sharp knife, few tears right.  
Sweet is the chimpanzee's fertilizer.  
The blackguard is the thief of saline.  
Most farms pasture too many flocks.  
Ache corals do not grow on boat trees.  
Sealing tears will scar the fairest cheek.

Bank books contain many tales of fashion.

Short sermons make wide-awake Christians.

Art loses nothing by conceding modesty a fig leaf.

Guns without foresight shoot wide of the mark.

A toothbrush should go with every dirty shirt.

It takes many a wall to make a drunkard's laugh.

Don't put your secrets in the advertising columns.

Beware the strength born of carrying all the burdens.

Temptation relies more on suggestion than exposure.—Chicago Herald.

### ART IN IRISH CABINS.

BEAUTIFUL WORK OF PEASANTS IN THE GREEN ISLE.

Just Coming Into Notice—Embroideries, Wood Carving and Earthenware—The Potcairn of Bileek—Fruit and Beaufiful Works produced by Skilled Handicraftsmen.

In these days of dramatical growth—and the ascendancy given the going out and coming in of artists—one turns any place for rare things, and that is how it came about that out of the depths of the Irish Store, on Wabash avenue, says the Chicago Times, there was raked up the other day some of the rarest bits of wood carving, embroidery, and Belleek porcelain in the city.

No doubt but that Peter thought it was a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out, Central Park improved, Brooklyn built, and the island had a population of 2,000,000; for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator, and looked a shrewd way ahead with a correct prophetic eye.

Notwithstanding all of Peter's shrewdness and foreight he made the mistake of his life, and lost millions of dollars by his purchase. He didn't stop to figure in interest.

Since 1826 the rats of interest in this country, where money has always been in demand, has ranged from six per cent up to highway robbery. It will be conservative to say that eight per cent would be compared with the value of Manhattan Island.

At 8 per cent, compound interest money will double once in about nine years. Now, there have been twenty-nine times nine years, and seven years more, since Peter made his purchase. Then, if he had loaned his \$24 he would have had nearly \$200,000 at the end of the first 100 years, or \$2,000,000 at the end of the second century, while in 1894 his principal of \$24 would have grown to be \$20,000,000—the value of Manhattan Island many times over.

So, in fact, the Indians got the best of the bargain, and no doubt they chuckled over the situation as they walked down Baxter street with the \$24 dollars worth of merchandise on their arms.—New York World.

And looking at them through Mrs. White's eyes one could no longer see the rare embroideries as one looks at those turned out by machines, but each bit of linen seemed stamped with the individuality of her whose fingers had beautified it. Upon each leaf and flower some woman's tears had dropped, and with the stitches some woman's heart-strings had been woven in the cloth. There were visions of homes of which we cannot conceive, earthen floors and peat fires; of hungry women and wailing children; of men grown desperate with suffering.

But when I held it away—the need of the needle and the pocket-knife, Painters and sculptors will probably not be inclined to accept this.

To them art means only the covering of canvas with paint, or the cutting of stone, or moulding of plaster into form, but the layman accepts more. Perhaps it needed the rare embroideries of Japan to open our eyes to the fact that needlework may encroach upon the realm of art, but having once been opened they will never be closed.

And so it is that among the artists the Indian peasant, man or woman, is not at all unworthy to stand. With the needle and with the knife they work, as they have worked for generations, but no longer without recognition.

As for Irish porcelains, that is different. There is no need to plead its case. For a hundred and twenty years or more American has been used to the fine pieces of Belleek porcelain. It is manufactured in Belleek, Lough Erne, Fermanagh County, at the only porcelain works Ireland can boast.

The ware is peculiarly beautiful. The glaze is iridescent, of a lustrous silverly appearance. It is translucent and is like eggshell in thinness. It is rarely made in conventional patterns, the designs usually possessing all the charm of originality. A favorite shape is that of a shell, and when made in that form it is hard to detect it from a beautiful sea shell, so like the pearly lining is the glazed surface. France and England both try to duplicate the Belleek ware, but have to substitute an artificial metallic glaze to produce the latter of mother-of-pearl.

**Cheap Artificial Teeth.**  
Inasmuch as real teeth are so easily lost cost only 15 to 18 cents each at the manufacturer's. One maker in New York sells \$8,000,000 teeth every year. They are porcelain, composed chiefly of kaolin. The enamel is put on with metallic oxides, the process being so delicate that no two teeth are alike in coloring. After being fired they are polished and then mounted on a base of gold or silver.

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### PETER'S MISTAKE.

He Really Lost His Fortune That \$24 Investment.

History tells us that 268 years ago, or 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians, and paid for it \$24 in merchandise.

It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the Indians in buying the island for so little.

Now doubt but that Peter thought it was a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out, Central Park improved, Brooklyn built, and the island had a population of 2,000,000; for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator, and looked a shrewd way ahead with a correct prophetic eye.

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### ART NOCTURNE.

The moonlight falls upon the half.

It shines across thy meeting place.

And sets thy shining orb aquiver.

Hear the music of the stars afar.

The dancers yet in far away lands.

Amidst the clouds the music swells.

It sets beside thee, yet far away.

Thy heart is in another's keeping,

I wish the words of love I feed.

Let me know thy secret powers.

For Men Only.

The Tribune

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1894.

DESERONTO NEWS CO'Y

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with an abundant supply of new type and printing material. We have just now put up prices to execute first class printing in all its branches in first class style and at rates to suit the times. Send or call and get prices. Orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

LOCAL NOTICES.

L. Hoppins, issuer of marriage license, has business strictly confidential.

Be sure and try Britton's 30 cent tea. It will make you want more.

Misa Slaven is prepared to give lessons on piano or violin, a few dollars. For information apply to the store of Slaven & Co., on residence on Thomas street.

Thirty cents will buy a pound of Britton's high class, delicious flavor tea. Try it. Bubbles, very cheap, at THE TRIBUNE office.

Buy your school supplies at THE TRIBUNE office. Bargains this year.

It will pay to use Britton's 30 cent tea.

Advertisers must have the copy for change of advertisements in this office on Wednesday to ensure having their advertisements the same week.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The east half of the Big mill was closed down last week.

T. W. Oke has added an undertaking department to his business on St. George street. Read his ad.

Dr. Onorehataka opened the fair at Staynor on Wednesday and addressed a large audience in the evening.

Mr. W. J. Sargent, of Kingston, paid our sanctum a visit yesterday. Mr. Sargent is always a welcome visitor in Deseronto.

There will be a meeting of the citizens and those interested in the organization of the band at the Town Hall, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Let there be a good attendance.

"FAREWELL" BY THE CONGREGATION.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 3rd, a "farewell" under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the congregation was extended to Rev. R. J. Craig, who had been pastor of the church was filled with a large assembly including several invited guests from other congregations of the town. Dr. Newton, Chairman of the Board of Managers, presided and admirably performed the duties of the position of chairman of the session. The following gentlemen also occupied chairs on the platform: Rev. R. J. Craig, Rev. G. A. Anderson, Rector of Tyendinaga, Rev. R. Taylor, pastor of the Methodist church, and Rev. T. Wilkins, of Trenton, Clerk of the Province of Ontario. The Board of Managers read letters from Rev. M. W. McLean of Belleville, and Mr. James Craig, of Trenton, regretting their inability to be present. Among others present in the congregation were Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Craig, of Glenburnie, Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Wilkins, and Mr. W. G. Craig, of Kingston. Dr. D. C. Dinsmore, who having played a selection the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Wilkins and the singing of hymn 252, "Jesus be the tie that binds."

Prayers were offered for the deceased referred to in the may changes which would undoubtedly occur during the pastor's three years term of absence. Many present that evening will be called away, many would seek home elsewhere. He referred to the great changes which had taken place in the lives of the members of the Craig congregation since the duties of the pastorates. It had grown from a mere hamlet to the dignity of a flourishing town, its people happy, with every comfort and food and employment for all, a state of things not found in other towns, a state of things not found in their fathers' homes, and the members of his family had greatly benefited by their sojourn in Germany. He humorously remarked that he hoped Mr. Craig would not lose his identity in Germany or come back speaking a German accent. That no one considered likely in every respect but Mr. Craig was a true patriot ever ready to sing the praises of his native country.

Dr. Newton having concluded his address called Principal Kinnaird to read the farewell address from the Board of Managers, Sandusky School and Christian Endeavor Society to Mr. Craig; and also an address to Mrs. Craig from the Steady Gleaners Society of which during the past year she had been the honored president.

The address from the Board of Managers was accompanied with the presentation by the Chairman of a handsome GOLD WATCH the gift of the congregation. The watch which a photograph was purchased from E. Smith, of New York. On the outside of the case was Mr. Craig's name and on the inside was engraved the inscription: "Presented to our Pastor, Rev. R. J. Craig, from the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer, Deseronto, Oct. 3, 1894." The various addresses were enclosed in a beautiful album with photographs of Mr. & Mrs. Craig, the church, members of the board of managers, the session, and the presidents and secretaries of the Sabbath School, Christian Endeavor, and Steady Gleaners societies. The address had been most artistically engrossed by Rev. W. T. Wilkins, of Trenton.

Rev. R. J. Craig, replying to the address said he was very sorry to have put the good people of Deseronto through all the trouble during the past ten days. It was one of those things which could not be helped. So long as people have hearts they must give sympathy to others. He would assure them that it was a great blessing occasion for him. The step had been long and carefully considered but he knew it was a proper step to take in the interests of the congregation. He was pleased to see so many friends of his here. He had seen as far as his strength would permit. It was not the first time he had been present of the Society for the old days of the Union Church. The he had been present of the ladies of the Union Church. That was the last time he had given evidence, but he had tried his best to do his duty to God. During the past three years the congregation had prospered, and he was confident that good work had resulted.

He had been very successful at the meetings he attended at the Union Church. The meetings were well attended and the services were well conducted. Heavy fines are imposed on all offenders.

*Weds.* A very pleasant social event occurred on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, when Richard Hill, of the reserve, and Mary Catherine Marie, daughter of Nelson Maracle, also of the reserve, were united in holy wedlock. The ceremony was performed in St. Michael's church by Rev. James Watson. The bride, who had recently become estranged from her husband, was married to Mr. Hill, who was attended by Clara Loft, while James K. Hill was best man. A reception was held in the evening at Josie A. Lott's residence at which a hundred guests were present. There was a very comfortable wedding dinner and a pleasant time was enjoyed in dancing and other amusements. The摩天輪 was suspended in the air, and the guests enjoyed a heavy meal during the evening. A host of friends attended congratulations.

In writing for samples be as definite as possible. Mention about the price you wish to pay. Our stock is so large it is impossible to send samples of everything.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

BELLEVILLE.

Terms Cash---One Price Only.

# PEAJACKETS

REV. R. J. CRAIG DEPARTS FOR GERMANY.

Rev. R. J. Craig, M.A., pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, having obtained a leave of absence for three years from the Presbytery of Kingston, left yesterday with his family for Germany. On Sunday he conducted various services in the church, the last time before his departure. At the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed. There was a very large audience of the members of the congregation and the service was of a most impressive character. At the Sunday school in the afternoon Mr. Craig addressed the school in a most touching manner. The evening service was a large congregation. He concluded his address by commending all to God and the word of his grace.

Address, interesting and sympathetic, were given by Rev. G. A. Anderson, Mr. L. Taylor and Rev. W. T. Wilkins, all expressing the deep regret which they felt at Mr. Craig's removal from active work. Mr. E. W. Rathburn spoke and testified to Mr. Craig's character as a good man who had always striven for the best interests of the community. In closing he sang the Hymn "God be with you" an adjournment was made to the lecture room where a box of cakes and coffee was subsequently brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The choir rendered a number of selections during the evening in a very creditable manner. Mrs. J. Denmark presided at the organ.

During the intermission and before leaving a great many bade good bye to Mr. & Mrs. Craig and family and wished them good speed. We give the different addresses:-

ADDRESS FROM THE SESSION.

To Rev. R. J. Craig, Moderator of the Session of the Church of the Redeemer, Deseronto.

We, your brethren in the Eldership,

united with you so long in the spiritual oversight of the congregation, beg to assure you of the deep regret with which we regard your departure from the church of which you have been the honored pastor for the past eighteen years.

The memories of many halloved communion seasons and conferences held to consider the good of our beloved Zion, will always be present to us and serve to strengthen our love for the church of which you were bound to the end.

We heartily unite in wishing you God speed as with your family you enter upon a foreign land, and we earnestly pray Our Heavenly Father through the future to accompany, guard and guide you all.

Signed by members of Session.

ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION.

DEAR SIR,-

On behalf of the Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer, we beg to accept the accompanying Gold Watch, that it may serve as a souvenir to reward you, when far from Deseronto, of the many friends you leave here.

We shall never fail to remember, with gratitude to God, the service you have rendered to us during the past eighteen years, to render to young and old alike, your first and only pastoral charge. That he may spare you, and all the members of your beloved family, again to return to your native land in health and strength; and that we may have the joy of again seeing you, when you have again taken up your residence amongst us.

We wish you, your estimable wife and family, a very pleasant and prosperous voyage, happy in the hope that in the approaching time you will come back to us strong in health, and in the conviction that you have many warm and faithful friends in Deseronto.

W. D. MACRAE, Chief.

BROS. MAC. MACTINTYRE'S TRIBUTE.

Behold you at Camp "Scotland Yet."

Wi' faces long as any slate,

Wi' a heart as long as Scotland's sea!

I hear'd ye sing "Auld Lang Syne,"

Wi' a voice like a lark,

Wi' a spirit like a lark,

Wi' a heart like a lark,

Wi' a soul like a lark,

Wi' a life like a lark,

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**DESERONTO MARKET.**

Deseronto, Oct. 4, 1894.  
 Beans \$1.00 per bushel.  
 Beef, forequarters, 4 to 5 cts. per pound.  
 Beef, hindquarter, 5 " "  
 Barley, 35 cents per bushel.  
 Butter, 25 to 30 cents per pound.  
 Buckwheat, 45 cents per bushel.  
 Cabbages, 50 cents each.  
 Carrots, 60 cts per bag.  
 Cheese, 10 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Chickens, 35 cents per pair.  
 Cabbage, 50 cents per dozen.  
 Cauliflower, 40 cents each.  
 Daisies, 20 cents.  
 Ducks, 45 to 60 cents per pair.  
 Eggs, 11 to 14 cents per dozen.  
 Geese, 55 to 60 cents each.  
 Ham, 40 cents per pound.  
 Hay, 6 to 7 dollars per ton.  
 Honey, 10 cents per pound.  
 Hides, 2 to 32.  
 Mutton, 50 cents.  
 Lard, 15 cents.  
 Lamb, 11 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Onions, 3 to 4 cents per bushel.  
 Oats, 20 to 25 cents per bushel.  
 Peas, 55 to 60 cents each.  
 Potatoes, 55 to 60 cents per bag.  
 Peas, 50 to 52 cents per bushel.  
 Pork, carcass, 6 to 7 cents per pound.  
 Pork, cut, 8 to 10 cents per pound.  
 Pork by quarter from 7 to 8 cents.  
 Rice, 40 cents per bushel.  
 Rhubarb 30 cts dozes bunches.  
 Straw, \$2 per lead.  
 Steak, 10 cents.  
 Tallow, in rough 25 cents per pound.  
 Tallow, rendered, 5 to 6 cents per pound.  
 Turkey, 15 to \$1.00 each.  
 Turnips, 40 to 50 cents per bag.  
 Veal, 8 to 10 cents.  
 Wheat, 55 to 60 cts per bushel.

**BIRTHS**

BLACK—At Deseronto, on Sept. 24th, the wife of Thomas Black, of a son, John, at Tyendinaga, on Sept. 29th, the wife of W. W. Carter, of a daughter, MONAGHAN—At Deseronto, on Sept. 29th, the wife of J. D. Monaghan, of a son, TINLIN—At Deseronto, on Oct. 1st, the wife of Edmund Tinlin, of a son, SIMPSON—At Deseronto, on Sept. 30th, the wife of T. W. Simpson, M. D., of a son, ALLORE—At Deseronto, on Oct. 4th, the wife of Charles Allore, of a daughter, NAPHIN—At Deseronto, on Oct. 4th, the wife of James Naphin, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

HILL—Maracle—At St. Mark's church, Deseronto, on Sept. 26th, by Rev. Rural Dean, Mr. Richard Hill to Miss Mary Catherine Maracle, daughter of Mr. Nelson Maracle, all of Tyendinaga Reserve.

WOODCOCK—LEWIS—On the 3rd inst., at St. Mark's church, Deseronto, by Rev. H. B. Paton, B. A.—Sidney M. Woodcock, of North Fredericksburgh, to the bridegroom, Mrs. F. E. Lewis, of Deseronto and late of Cobroke.

**DEATHS.**

MURPHY—At Lonsdale, on the 1st inst., Edward J. Murphy, son of Mr. Timothy Murphy, aged 11 years.

PAUCAN—At Deseronto, on the 4th inst., Frederick Paucan, aged 29 years.

A BOY TO HORSEMEN—One bottle of Egg Wine, one bottle of Sarsaparilla, and a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, swells, stifle, and sprains.

GEORGE ROBIN Farmer, 35th year, arthritic, Ont. Sold by W. G. Egar and W. J. alley,

**WATCHES**

are necessary if you want to keep your appointments.

**CLOCKS**

are if you want your meals on time.

**JEWELERY**

useful and ornamental, makes life happy.

These can be had at —

**F. C. DAVEY'S**  
St. George St., Deseronto.

Remember.—Repairing a specialty.

**J.M. ANDERSON.**

Practical Tinsmith.

Eavetroughing,  
Dairy Supplies,

Steam and  
Gas Fitting.

All Tinware that I sell is made in my own shop No factory goods handled.

**J. M. ANDERSON**

EDMOND STREET,

Near St George St., Deseronto.

**TYENDINAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.****ANNUAL FAIR AT SHAMMONSVILLE.**

The Annual Fair of the Tyendinaga Agricultural Society was held at Shammonsville, Sept. 29th, at Shammonsville. The weather was superb, the sun shining out clearly all day, its warm rays imparting comfort and cheerfulness to all. Under such circumstances the fair was a success. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Society and that the event should prove in every sense a great success.

The arrangements made by the management were complete and it did not take long for exhibitors to get things in their place, and the judges were quickly at work fulfilling their responsibilities. When they were satisfied with what we took up there was a noticeable reduction in the number of cattle exhibited, though the animals shown were generally good. The deerhounds were particularly good, and the judges were very particular to this point, so that the pups offered are not large enough to induce breeders to send their herds, but for this state of things the directors are not responsible as their men are not to blame. The deerhounds in some cases were particularly worthy of mention. The animals were superior in every respect, and it was admitted that nothing better had been shown at the fair. King Charles' hounds, Mr. Atkinson's Yorkshires, for example, are one of the best breeds in Canada. The sheep were of the best breeds and greatly admired by competent critics. The display of wool was very good. The dogs, as far as could be seen, were the best fowl-dogs in the province, being members of this society. Mr. Fowell and other manufacturers of agricultural implements made a creditable exhibit of their wares.

In Agricultural hall the display of farm products was particularly good. The potatoes, beets, carrots, mangold wurtzel, cabbage, etc., were of excellent appearance and quality and visitors were much pleased with them this year. The grains were also of superior quality. The display of fruit, though not very extensive, was yet most attractive. The exhibit of dairy products and honey was worthy of praise. In the ladies' department there were many specimens of neat and artistic workmanship. Below will be found the prize list:

**BRED CATTLE.**  
 Consisting of Durhams, Herefords, Galloways and Polled Angus.  
 Bull, three years old and upwards, W Clazie.  
 Bull two years old, A Farnsworth.  
 Bull calf, 1st G Munroe, 2nd A Farnsworth.  
 Milk cow, W Clazie.  
 Heifer two years old, 2nd W Clazie.  
 Heifer calf, 1st A Farnsworth, 2nd W Clazie.

**BRED CATTLE.**  
 Consisting of Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jersey.

Bull, two years old and upwards, 1st R J Allison, 2nd J G Allison.  
 Bull two years old, 1st J G Allison.  
 Bull one year old, F Brown.  
 Bull calf, 1st A Brown.

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.**

Bull calves, three varieties, 1st A Connell, 2nd R J Garbutt, 3rd H McMullen.

Water apples, three varieties, 1st R J Garbutt, 2nd A Connell, 3rd H McMullen.

Twelve large apples, 1st J Garbutt, 2nd A Connell, last fall, 1st R J Garbutt, 2nd H McMullen.

Carrot bushes, single, 1st H Fowle.

Carrot bushes, three varieties, 1st A Connell, 2nd R J Garbutt, 3rd H McMullen.

Water melon, 1st A Connell, 2nd A M Weese.

Musk melo, 1st A Latta, 2nd A M Weese.

Water melon, 1st A Connell, 2nd A M Weese.

**POULTRY.**

Minorca, 1st A Connell, 2nd A Latta.  
 Langshan, 1st W Clazie.

Brahmas, 1st J W Fink, 2nd A Latta.

Lophins, 1st J W Fink, 2nd A Latta.

Black Spanish 1st A Connell, 2nd W Clazie.

Wattlebacks, 1st A Brown, 2nd A Latta.

White Leghorns, 1st A Connell, 2nd W Clazie.

Twelve large carrots, 1st A Latta, 2nd J Barlow, 3rd A M Weese.

Cabbage, 1st J Barlow, 2nd D Smith, 3rd C W Martin.

Watercress, 1st E J Williams.

Turnips, 1st E J Williams.

Carrots, 1st E J Williams.

Onions, 1st E J Williams.

Radishes, 1st E J Williams.

Beets, 1st E J Williams.

Spinach, 1st E J Williams.

Tomatoes, 1st E J Williams.

Peppers, 1st E J Williams.

Broccoli, 1st E J Williams.

Brussels sprouts, 1st E J Williams.

Carrots, 1st E J Williams.

Onions, 1st E J Williams.

Radishes, 1st E J Williams.

Spinach, 1st E J Williams.

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FEEDING FARM ANIMALS.

The Science of Feeding as Developed at Experiment Stations.

In order to render comprehensible the feeding value of various stuffs available to farm animals, we give from the "Handbook of Experiment Station Work" the following discussion of the science of feeding:

The animal body is made up mainly of four classes of substances, water, ash, or mineral matter, nitrogenous matter, and fat. Water constitutes from forty to sixty per cent. of the body and is an essential part. From the fat, protein, and water, the weight of the body is made. This occurs mainly in the bones. The fat varies greatly with the condition of the animal, but seldom falls below six per cent. or rises above thirty per cent. The nitrogenous materials or protein include all of the materials containing nitrogen; all those outside this group are free from nitrogen, or non-nitrogenous. The nitrogen referred to here is the same as that mentioned in connection with fertilizers, and is the element which constitutes about four-fifths of the atmosphere. It occurs in plants and animals in various compounds grouped under the general name of protein. Lean meat, white of the egg, and casein of milk (curd) are familiar forms of protein. The albuminoids are a class of compounds included under protein. Protein is undoubtedly of first importance in the animal economy. The flesh, skin, bones, muscles, internal organs, brain, and nerves in short all of the working machinery of the body, is composed very largely of nitrogenous substances.

The proportion in which these four different classes of substances occur depends upon the age of the animal, treatment, purposes for which it is kept, etc. The substances of the body are continually breaking down and being consumed. All work, movement, breathing, digestion, etc., result in a breaking down of the tissue. To keep the animal in a healthy condition there must be a constant supply of new material. If this is lacking or insufficient, hunger and finally death result. To keep up this supply is one of the chief functions of food, but in addition to this the food maintains the heat of the body and at the same time furnishes the force or energy which enables the animal to move the muscles and do work and also to perform the functions of the body.

"If, in addition to repairing the waste of the body and replacing it, with heat and energy, growth is to be made, as in the case of immature animals, or milk secreted, an additional supply of food will be required. To supply food in the right proportion to meet the requirements of the animal without a waste of food nutrients, constitutes scientific feeding. It is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs, the proportion in which they are digested by different animals and under different conditions, and the requirement of animals for the various food nutrients when at rest, at work, giving milk, or producing wool, mutton, beef, pork, etc., that the principles of scientific feeding have been worked out."

**WATER**—However dry a feeding stuff may appear to be, whether hay, coarse fodder, grain or meal, it always contains a considerable amount of water, which is invisible and imperceptible to the senses, but which can be driven out by heat. This water is probably of no more benefit to the animal than water which it drinks and from which the chief supply is derived. As the amount of water in a food is a useless bulk, comparisons of different kinds of food are usually made on a dry or water-free basis, which shows the percentage of ash and food ingredients in the dry matter.

"ASH is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine, and carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, as are used largely in making bone. From the animal constituents of the food the animal body seizes those which it needs and the rest are voided in the manure."

"FAT" or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by absolute ether, includes, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. For this reason the ether extract is usually designated crude fat. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned to furnish heat and energy.

"CARBOHYDRATES are usually divided into two groups: nitrogen-free extract, such as starch, sugar, gums and the like, and cellulose, which is the essential constituent of the walls of vegetable cells. Cotton fiber and wood pulp are nearly pure cellulose. The carbohydrates form the largest part of the dry matter of all vegetable foods."

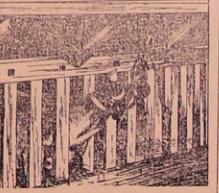
"PROTEIN (or nitrogenous materials) constitute the flesh forming materials of the food. It furnishes the materials for the lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the casein and albumins of milk, etc. For these purposes protein is absolutely indispensable. The protein of some substances free from nitrogen can be worked over into protein or fill the place of protein. Under certain conditions it is believed protein may form fat in the body, and finally it may be burned like the carbohydrates and fat, yielding heat and energy. —Ohio Farmer."

"The source of heat and energy, then, are the carbohydrates of the food and the fat and protein of the food or the body, for the fat and protein in the body may be burned like those in the food. The fuel value of the fat is about two and a half times that of carbohydrates, and probably the protein of the food, and the exclusive source of protein in the body is the protein in the food."

## HOW TO DEHORN CATTLE.

Methods for Removing Horns from Calves or from Adult Animals.

Unquestionably the most satisfactory way of dispensing with the horns is to check their growth on the calf. For this purpose I have successfully used caustic potash, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. It is sold in sticks about the size of a lead pencil, and may be obtained at any drug store. Five cents' worth will be sufficient to deform six or eight pairs of horns. The time to do this is when the calves are from three to six days old, or as soon as the little horn button can be definitely located. With a pair of scissors clip all the hair away from the embryo horn. Dip a finger in water and moisten the horn, dry the finger and, after wrapping all but the lower end of the stick of potash in paper, to prevent the fingers coming



A COW SECURED FOR DEHORNING.

in contact with it, hold it at one end a pencil and rub on the horn. All portions of the horns must be treated. During the process of dehorning the best substitute in winter is a soap made of skim milk and middlings, to which may be added any kind of cooked vegetables. The skim milk and middlings should be mixed in a tub or barrel, and, if the supply of milk is short, it may be extended with water. It is not necessary that this food should be cooked, but it should be allowed to soak until each particle of the middlings has absorbed all the liquid it is capable of. With cold milk or water this will require about an hour. The soap need not be bathed in it sufficiently. All that is mixed at this time should be fed at once, or it will soon sour, when it is almost certain to cause sour. With one ration a day of this food, and all the corn they will eat, together with dry and warm quarters, fall and winter pigs will make a satisfactory and profitable growth. If any vegetables are added, they should be cooked, while young pigs will eat small quantities of raw vegetables, they will not eat enough to do any good, but when cooked and mixed with middlings they will be eaten with relish. As the principal diet in feeding this kind of food is to distract the digestive organs and keep them in good working order, it should never be fed in the form of mush, and great care should be taken that none is allowed to become sour.

**SHEARING HORSES.**  
The army regulations give the following directions for shearing horses:

"In preparing the horse's foot for the shoe, do not cut with the knife the frog, sole, or bars. In removing surplus growth of that part of the foot which is the seat of the shoe, use the cutting pincers and rasp, and not the knife. The shoeing knife may be used, if necessary, in using the top clip. Opening the heels or making a cut in the angle of the wall at the heel must not be allowed. The rasp may be used upon the part of the foot when necessary, and the same applies to the pugs. No cutting with the knife is permitted; the rasp alone is necessary. Flat-footed horses should be treated as the necessity of each case may require. In forging the shoe to fit the foot, be careful that the shoe is fitted to and follows the circumference of the foot clear round to the heels; the heels of the shoe should not be extended back straight and outside of the walls at the heels of the horse's foot, as is frequently done. Care must be used that the shoe is not fitted too small, the outside surface of the shoe being then rasped down to make a flat foot, short and flat, as often happens. The hot shoe should not be applied to the horse's foot under any circumstances. Make the upper or foot surface of the shoe perfectly flat, so as to give a level bearing. A shoe with a concave ground surface should be avoided."

**ANOTHER STYLE OF FEED BOX.**  
This style of a poultry feeder is made of sufficient length to accommodate as much poultry as is kept. It will be found to not only prevent waste but to keep the food perfectly clean, thereby promoting the health of the birds. It should not be so wide but that the poultry can reach to the centre from each side. The cover should be slanting to prevent poultry standing on it. Constructed as shown in the cut they will slide off every time. Lath can be used for slats, and those on the back or highest side must come 8 or 10 inches above the top, and be pointed so that no chick

can get a foothold to dirty his food or trough that holds it. Any one who can use tools can make one of these feed boxes.

**FEED BOX FOR CHICKENS.**  
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**FEEDING IN HOG BREEDING.**  
Size and soundness cut important figures in breeding for profit. If you fail to keep your hogs growing they will

surely be small, and that means not only late maturity but a small price, not to exceed one-half or two thirds what they would bring if they were properly fed and cared for. Another very common cause of stunting the growth of colts is the fact that the animal must heat itself to keep warm during the winter.

"The horn should be sawed off so close to the base that there will be a ring of hair left on the animal. As soon as the horn is removed, the assistant releases the rope, the pulley is hung up on the other side of the animal and the operation repeated on the remaining horn. The rope should not be fastened, but held by an assistant so that the head may be released the instant the horn is off. The operator should, when all is ready, work with all the vigor possible, and not hesitate to strike hard, for the animal moves about a little. As soon as the saw, such as is used for light finishings, is run with a blade about eighteen inches long, I have found the most satisfactory for my own use. It should be very sharp and have but little set in the teeth."

**FEEDING ESSENTIALS.**

Cleanliness, quietude, and peace are essential in the hog pen. A dry crooked or board floor, small numbers in the pen, and the separation of any cross animal from the rest, will compass the end desired. They should not be compelled to pile up in sleeping. A sow with a cross, mean disposition has no business on the place; get rid of her.

**FEEDING VALUE OF CHARCOAL.**  
Prof. Henry of the experiment station at Madison, Wis., found by experiments made in 1890 that grain with ashes or charcoal added to it will bring him the same amount as per cent. less corn to make the same amount of gain. Wood ashes or charcoal seemed to be about equally effective.

## HOW TO DEHORN CATTLE.

A Few Pertinent Words About How Best to Manage Them.

Thousands of farmers have a yearly crop of full pigs, and while many find these profitable animals to rear, others through lack of knowledge, or lack of time, say the American Agricultural Pigs farrowed in September and October should, under present market conditions, be good property, if carefully handled. When well managed, they should be as thrifty and make quite a rapid growth as pigs farrowed in the spring. Many farmers are very successful in raising market pigs, but generally with those farrowed in the fall. They are successful with spring pigs because they raise them on pasture, generally clover, and attempt to raise their fall pigs chiefly on corn.

It has been demonstrated that young pigs require some kind of succulent or bulky food to make a healthy, profitable growth, and that whatever sustains the body, whether it be grain, hay, or straw, is the best substitute in winter is a soap made of skim milk and middlings, to which may be added any kind of cooked vegetables.

The skim milk and middlings should be mixed in a tub or barrel, and, if the supply of milk is short, it may be extended with water. It is not necessary that this food should be cooked, but it should be allowed to soak until each particle of the middlings has absorbed all the liquid it is capable of. With cold milk or water this will require about an hour. The soap need not be bathed in it sufficiently. All that is mixed at this time should be fed at once, or it will soon sour, when it is almost certain to cause sour. With one ration a day of this food, and all the corn they will eat, together with dry and warm quarters, fall and winter pigs will make a satisfactory and profitable growth. If any vegetables are added, they should be cooked, while young pigs will eat small quantities of raw vegetables, they will not eat enough to do any good, but when cooked and mixed with middlings they will be eaten with relish. As the principal diet in feeding this kind of food is to distract the digestive organs and keep them in good working order, it should never be fed in the form of mush, and great care should be taken that none is allowed to become sour.

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## FALL PIGS.

A CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY.

Plans and Specifications of a Typical Institution of the Sort.

Prof. Georgeson in his recent report to department of agriculture on the dairy industry in Denmark, describes a "typical co-operative creamery" as follows. We had the illustrations reproduced by photostatic process. This creamery is calculated to receive the milk of about 700 cows. Fig. 1 is the front view of the building, showing the entrance on the left under the drive-way where milk is delivered. There are rooms above for the accommodation of the superintendent and help. Fig. 2 is the ground plan.

A is a stable, B a coal room, C drive room, D the main dairy room, E butter room, F cheese room with cellar below, G washroom and H a raised platform on which the milk is received and weighed. The machinery is designed and arranged as follows: a1 and a2, two sep-



FIG. I.—ELEVATION OF CREAMERY.

ators; b, a forewainer; c1 and c2, represent two churns; d, cheese vat; e, vat for sweet milk; f, vat for skim milk; g, tank for hot water; h, butter worker; and s, sterilizing apparatus.

Mr. Georgeson does not tell the cost

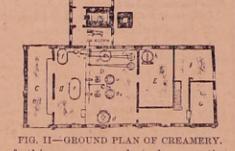


FIG. II.—GROUND PLAN OF CREAMERY.

of this creamery, but several others he visited, giving cost. One cost a substantial brick and ground floor, \$1,000, and ice house cost \$5,400, machinery \$2,835, and other additions of utensils and improvements \$405; total cost, \$8,640. Another cost all told, \$9,588, and still another, \$8,190, this latter a 700-cow creamery.

Dotted Milk and Butter.

J. J. Stratton, U.S. fish commission, on training in Europe, writes as follows to the New York Herald:

"A dairy commissioner who was sent

from England to Holland to find out why in that country milk and butter-producing is profitable when it isn't in England, said to me in tones somewhat

resembling disgust:

"The two great reasons why Hollanders make money out of cows is that they dress them in overcoats and ... tether them at pasture. Dairy experts have been telling English farmers this for years, but the farmers only laugh and say that the idea of dressing cows up in clothes is too ridiculous to be considered."

"Well! and what is gained by making cows wear silk hats and trousers?" I inquired.

"There you are," said the dairyman indignantly. "Even you laugh at the notion. The reason is that a cow that is comfortably dressed and happy will give more milk and eat less than one that has the blues and a consumptive cough. In Holland they don't give them kid gloves or patent shoes, but they put blankets over them when it's wet and chilly. But you can't get the English farmer to do it. He'd rather sit and wait for the sheriff. And yet the cow ulster and the cow tether, if adopted in England, might be of service."

"Why tether them?"

"It's simple. A cow that's allowed to promenade around a field like a dud up and down, picnically, treads and ruins almost as much grass as she eats. She fits from flower to flower, as it were, culling the best and trampling the rest. But a cow that is tethered eats round in circles, learns habits of economy and takes the fat with the fat."

"She is faster and happier, for

knowing she can't travel, she abandons all ambition to explore and just settles down and becomes tame and domesticated. Cows of a roaming disposition produce less milk, just as a rolling stone keeps you ever guessing, but moulds its mass. You can put a lot more tethered cows in a field than loose cows, and they will just as well fed, cow for cow."

**THOSE AT THE TOP SCARE.**

The Western Agriculturist states that a friend advertised for a cow to sell for \$100,000. Notwithstanding the advertisement was inserted in a widely circulated dairy paper but two owners answered the call. From one of these herbs thirteen cows were purchased for \$600. Few men would want to part with 300 pounds of cows for \$46 unless for some special reason they were going out of the business.

The noteworthy feature of the case is the fact that those herbs, such cows were too well satisfied with the business to sell out of them, although the alternative employment may be found in the assertion that there are few cows of this description.

**10 PER CENT. LOST.**

The latter fact is lost by careless setting of milk in private dairies is not to be overlooked, although the alternative employment may be found in the assertion that there are few cows of this description.

**THE BUTTERBAK FLAVOR.**

Making butter with a buttermilk flavor can in a majority of cases be easily stopped by washing the butter while in small grains in the churn. The work is easier done than at any other time.

**A DAIRY CONVENIENCE.**

A paddle long enough to stir the cream in the cans will be found very convenient. Have it square across the bottom and with a handle long enough so that you can stir the cream from the bottom.

## SWISS COWS AND SWISS METHODS.

The Live Stock Journal, in describing a visit to Switzerland, has a good word to say of Swiss cows. Some years ago we were much impressed by the fact that an Anglo-Swiss milk condensing company received greater amounts of milk from Swiss cows than from English herds. Several thousand cows were involved in the statement. The quotation confirms this favorable impression.

Those who are friendly to soiling and to confining cows to stables will find comfort in the quotation:

Visitors were much struck with the size and excellence of the farm buildings. At Adolph Stark's farm of forty acres, Heidelberg, the capital of the Swiss Confederation, the cows are kept in large stalls, and when coagulation is perfected, the curd is cut across in large checks, and, when further heating is lifted gently into a wicker basket for the whey to escape. The whey is then strained through a linen cloth, and the cheese is left to ripen in the sun. The whey is then heated again, and the cheese is cut into small cubes and packed in a box. The cheese is then turned and brined, which is done by applying salt to the cheese and then turning it over and over until it is sufficiently salted. The cheese is then packed in a box and sent to market.

Brining Salt.

Brining salt, as it is termed across the water, is a method of salting that we hear less of on this side of the ocean than formerly. An ex-dairy teacher gives her system of brining salt in the Dairy World, London, from which we extract the following suggestions for those who will follow it:

those who desire to adopt it,

those who desire



## Montezuma's Daughter

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

(Copyright, 1893, by the Author.)

CHAPTER XVIII.  
THE KISS OF LOVE.

At length the day dawned. Presently there was a sound of music, and, accompanied by Indian artists, my pages entered, bearing with them apparel more gorgeous than any that I had ever seen before. These pages having stripped me of my robes, the artists painted all my body in hideous designs of red and white, and blue and crimson. A flag not even sparing the fingers or lips was draped over my carnal hues. Over my heart also they drew a series ring with much care and measurement. Then they did up my hair, drawing under my shoulders, after the fashion in which the women were by general custom among the Indians, tying it on the top of my head with an embroidered ribbon red in color and placed a plume of cock's feathers about it. Next having dressed me in the robes of sacrifice, we removed the flat top of the pyramid that is approached by a great stair, a space larger than the area of the churchyard here at Ditchlingham, and, descending, led me to the temple. This dizzy place stood the pyramids of Huizotl and Tezcat, soaring structures of stone and wood, within which were placed the horrid skulls of the gods and their victims. On the steps of the pyramid, too, were the hideous fires that burned sternly, the sacrificial stones, the implements of torment and the huge drum of snakes' skin that beat upon the spot where it was born, but not far off on the side which looked toward the Spanish quarters were stationed some hundreds of men, who hurled missiles into their camp without ceasing. On the other side was a long enclosure of priests awaiting the ceremony of my death. Below the great square, fringed about with burnt out houses, was crowded with thousands of people, some of whom were with the Spaniards, but a large part collected there to witness my murder.

Now, we reached the top of the pyramid, two hours before midday, for there were still many rites to be carried out ere I lay upon the stone of doom. As they held me a yell fiercer and longer than any which had gone before told that the Spaniards were approaching. I could not say more than I do now, for I am a priest, and I do not know what I do not say. I have been told that I have the right to do as I can, but I could not tell you, Teule, but at least I can die with honor.

The moment I made no answer, for I was stricken silent by my wonder, and for I could find no tongue the priests had cast me down, and for the second time I lay upon the stone of doom.

As they held me a yell fiercer and longer than any which had gone before told that the Spaniards were approaching. I could not say more than I do now, for I am a priest, and I do not know what I do not say. I have been told that I have the right to do as I can, but I could not tell you, Teule, but at least I can die with honor.

These ceremonies being finished, there was silence for awhile, till presently a band of fifty priests entered at the far end of the chamber, clad in their scarlet robes, and with their heads covered with crowns; their long locks were matted with it; their hands were red with it; even their fierce eyes seemed full of it. They advanced up the chamber till they stood before the altar. Then suddenly the hand of the high priest, crying aloud:

"Adore the immortal god, ye people," and all those gathered there prostrated themselves, shouting:

"We adore the god!"

Then the priest cried aloud, and thrice he answered him thus, prostrating himself at every answer. Then they rose again, and the priest addressed me, saying:

"Forgive me O Tezcat, that we cannot honor you as it is meet, for our sycorax should have been worthy to worship you with us. But you, O Tezcat, are some one who is the strat of your servants, who must wage war in their own city against those who blaspheme you and your brothers and gods. You know that our beloved emperor is round, a prisoner in their unhappy hands, and that we are longing to pass beyond the skies. O Tezcat, and when in your earthly poison you have taught us the lesson that human prosperity is but a shadow which flees away, in memory of our love for you, we intercede with you to pardon us, that we may smite those who delude you, that we may smite those who offer you sacrifice. O Tezcat, you have dwelt with us but a little while, and now you will not suffer us to hold you longer from your people, who are the whole world. We do not know, for at that moment a great tumult arose in the square beneath, and I was hurried from the sanctuary by the priests. Then I perceived this. Galled to madness by the sound of missiles rained upon the temple roof, its iron beams, and the walls, the priests fled, and as they fled, they were attacking each other. Already they were pouring across the courtyard in large companies, led by Cortes, himself, and with them came many hundreds of their allies, the Tlascalans. On the other hand, the Spaniards, who had been sent up to the top of the first stairway to give the white men battle there, five minutes passed, and the fight grew fierce. Again and again, covered by the fire of the arrows, the Spaniards charged the Aztecs, but those horses slipping upon the stones of the great square, were easily ed and continued the fray on foot. Slowly and with great slaughter the Indians were pushed back, and the Spaniards gained a footing on the first stairway. But hundred of warriors still crowded the lofty walking road, and hundreds more held the open air on the terraces above, and the combat was through all the tasks would be a hard one. Still a fierce hope moaned like a blow when I saw what was toward. If the Spaniards took the temple, there would be no sacrifice. No sacrifice, and I turned my head to look at her. She was lying as much upon her left side as on her right, and her long hair fell from the stone to the paving, where it lay in masses, and her face was toward me. So close was it indeed that there was not an inch between our lips.

"Otomie," I whispered, "listen to me. I love you, Otomie." Now I saw her breast heave, and her hands and the color come upon her face.

"Then I am repaid," she answered, and our lips clung together in a kiss, the first, and, as we thought, the last. Yes, then we kissed on the stone of sacrifice, before the calm of the priest and the shadow of death. And if there has been a stronger love seen in the world I have never heard its story.

"Oh, I can repaid," she said again. "I would gladly die a score of deaths to win her back to me. I would gladly die a thousand times before you take back my wife, for Teule, I know well that there is one who is deader to you than I am, but now your heart is softened by the faithfulness of an Indian girl, and you think that you love her."

Let me die, then, believing that the dream of peace is over.

"Talk not so," I answered heavily, for even at that moment the memory of this marvel, a new light shone upon my heart, and it was changed toward her. I felt that no woman could ever be so dear to me as this glorious Otomie, whom I had sacrificed. I felt, however, that I could say what I did not. But I know this—that the tears rushed to my eyes and ran down my painted face, and I turned my head to look at her. She was lying as much upon her left side as on her right, and her long hair fell from the stone to the paving, where it lay in masses, and her face was toward me. So close was it indeed that there was not an inch between our lips.

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# COLD WEATHER!

creates a demand for warm clothing. Our store is full of Fall and Winter Goods.

Dress Goods,  
Mantles,  
Grey Flannels,  
Canton Flannels,  
Mantle Cloths,  
Grey Blankets,  
White Blankets,  
Comforters,  
Ladies' Vests.  
Furs, etc.

Men's Underwear,  
At all prices,  
Top Shirts,  
Heavy Pants,  
Cardigans,  
Mits and Gloves,  
Overcoats,  
Hats and Caps,  
etc., etc.

The above are a few of the lines we carry. We are prepared to show the best value ever offered in Deseronto.

We have a large stock (by far too large) and it must be converted into money. Look out for bargains.

## R. MILLER,

Agent for the Standard Fashion Co. of New York.

### REMEMBER THE BIG

### Money Saving Sale

OF

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
and Ready-made Clothing,

NOW GOING ON AT—

J. J. KERR'S.

Still greater reductions will be made the coming ten days in order to effect a speedy reduction of present stocks before arrival of new Fall and Winter Goods.

Close cash buyers of Deseronto and vicinity should avail themselves of the greatest opportunity ever offered to buy new seasonable goods at the actual cost of production.

## J. J. KERR.

Main street, Deseronto.

A. Bristol & Son's  
PICTON.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1894.

#### LOCAL ITEMS.

Black squirrels are said to be numerous this fall.

The Methodist church buildings in Canada are valued at \$14,000,000.

Owing to a scarcity of school teachers in Manotick, many country schools are closed.

The sleep fire was in port the other day with a cargo of pears, plums, quinces, etc.

Mr. Peter Hill is moving from town to occupy his farm on the Reserve, near Shanonville.

The steamer Passport is taking the Magnet's route while the latter is undergoing repairs.

*Press Clippings* considers the Deseronto Tribune one of the best local weeklies in the province.

Mr. James Dryden has been making extensions and other improvements to his houses on Fourth street.

The steamer Magpie was released from her position and towed to Valleyfield. Her injuries were of a serious nature.

The Canadian Legion has on another fifty minutes of the ocean board. Her average speed was 21.75 knots an hour.

The large American, of Oswego, loaded with 400 tons of coal, sank last Saturday about twenty miles from the Gallop Islands.

Toronto: The past year shows an increase in population of 6,455, and a redistribution of over \$4,000,000 in the assessment of realty.

A number of our citizens went over to Picton yesterday to take in the fair at that town. Prince Edward fair is always one of the best in Ontario.

Farmers are all busy ploughing, now that the township fairs are nearly all over. The farmers who plough most diligently in autumn generally secures the largest harvest next season.

At Toronto Henry Lye was found guilty of an infraction of the election law in taking a ballot paper from the polling booth at the recent Ontario elections, thus exposing himself to imprisonment.

The Ontario state that high constable Johnstone has been busy at Maribank and Lime Lake, and that it is thought his visit in connection with certain alleged irregularities committed at the recent provincial election.

Mr. Bryce MacMurchie, purser of the Eliza Ross, left this week for Toronto having finished his duties for the season. Mr. MacMurchie is a competent officer, courteous and attractive, and is well known and liked by the travelling public along the Bay of Quinte.

At Belleville, police court on Monday last, John Geddes, of Shannonville, charged James Black, of Tyendinaga, with shooting a stallion to run large on the public road. He also charged that the stallion after being shot by John Geddes, Geddes swore that the animal attacked him and that he took the horse and fastened it up but did not shoot it before he got to the pound. After several witnesses had examined the case was adjourned till Friday.

SEPTEMBER 19th

and following days.

Fall pening  
OF  
Millinery  
AND  
Mantles  
ON  
WEDNESDAY.

They will also show a large variety of latest novelties in Imported Goods in every department of the store, especially in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Carpets, House-furnishings, etc.

Customers from Deseronto who purchase goods to the value of \$5.00 are allowed fare one way, and full return fare where purchases amount to \$10.00 or over.

One of the largest and best assortments of Dry Goods in Ontario can be seen by visiting our store this season.

A. Bristol & Son  
PICTON.

The River Moira is lower than it has been for years.

A number of hop crops near Belgrave have been disposed off from 100 to 125.

Every river ly in town was engaged last Saturday to carry people to Shawanville fair.

Thursday, November 22nd, will be proclaimed thanksgiving day throughout the Dominion.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week Hebrews celebrated the new year of 5655 of the Jewish era.

The eleventh annual fat stock show of the province of Ontario will be held at Guelph Dec. 11, 12 & 13.

J. E. Watson & Co. are opening a grocery store in the shop formerly occupied by W. H. Bruton, Main street. They expect to be ready to open on Monday next.

Mr. W. N. Spragg, editor of the *Mail Printing Company*, Toronto, and for several years editor of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, died last Friday, aged 64 years.

Capt. W. Bloomfield has taken command of the steamer Hero in place of Capt. Johnson who accepted the position of chief engineer for the R. & O. Company.

Mr. W. H. Bruton has moved his fruit and grocery business into Mr. G. Colp's vacant block on St. George street, where he will be glad to meet his old patrons as former.

The "Black Fly" under the management of F. W. Bayley was given at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evening. Fireworks greeted the company who rendered the drama in a most pleasing manner.

Captain Wild, a young lad aged 17 years, lately from London, England, had been working for eight months for a farmer a few miles east of Belleville. He esecuted nothing for services but his board. He laid the facts before police magistrate Flint at Belleville.

The Cleveland Seed Company of Picton are greatly pleased with the railway ferry transfer instituted recently between Picton and Port Hope on the Trent and Severn Railway. Cars are loaded at the seed hall and started on the way to Albany, thus saving time and expense of transhipment.

A new law on the Dominion statute book makes it compulsory on all magistrates and judges to try children under 16 years of age with particularity, and separately and apart from the trial of other cases. Some youthful offenders are also to be confined in separate apartments and secluded entirely from society.

Desoronto Lodge I. O. O. F. have secured the celebrated Edinburgh Family to give a concert in the Oak Hall on Saturday evening, October 10th inst. The programme is a varied one, consisting of vocal and instrumental music both sentimental and comic, with choruses by the entire company. Every member of the company is a thorough musician. Popular songs will be presented.

Mr. M. P. Ketchum, brewer of Brighton, well known as the owner of the famous trotting dog "Doe," was found dead in C. K. Lockwood's orchard, Brighton, on Saturday night with a bullet wound in his right temple. By his side was the revolver with which he had ended his life. He had grown deaf during several years through a fit of temporary insanity resolved on suicide. He leaves a widow and two children.

The London *Advertiser* reasonably asks: "Why, in this land of rivers and great inland seas, should men and girls leave to go to a part of their own country?" One reason is that municipalities which hinder away the taxes of the people in wildcat schemes too often regard the expenditure of a few hundred dollars to make a safe place for a public hall, a school or a library as being a wise waste of money. Another reason is that when boys and young men are caught swimming within range of madly's opera glass they are made the victims of police justices. A third reason is that parents are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of teaching their children to swim. If they were it could be accomplished.

War scare.

War cloud is rising in the east end of the town. The cause *belli* is that old fence row between the timber and grain yards is to be a part of their own country?" One reason is that municipalities which hinder away the taxes of the people in wildcat schemes too often regard the expenditure of a few hundred dollars to make a safe place for a public hall, a school or a library as being a wise waste of money. Another reason is that when boys and young men are caught swimming within range of madly's opera glass they are made the victims of police justices. A third reason is that parents are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of teaching their children to swim. If they were it could be accomplished.

Then again, instead of having a regular family, the husband and wife and their children crowded into the old-fashioned annual house cleaning of springtime, why not divide your work up some, and give to the fall part of the work which you hitherto have allowed to worry you during April, May, or June?

With a savings discount of 10

per cent on all Wall Paper, the regular

prices of which are from 35 to 50 per

cent, cheaper than any other house in the trade.

If you cannot visit our salerooms,

wire or post card now for samples.

Mention what kind of a room you want

to paper, and we will send you a beau-

tiful line of samples by return mail, and

also our valuable little book entitled

"Guide, how to paper," and how to get

"\$50 effect for a \$5 investment in Wall

Paper."

SEND OR WRITE TO

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

THE WALL PAPER KING

OF ONTARIO,

BELLEVILLE.

WHERE TO BUY CLOTHING.

Once you make the trip to Belleville and buy your clothing outfit at the Oak Hall you will do the same thing again. Why?

Because you will be well treated, the cloth-

ing you get will be of the finest, and you

will have the satisfaction of knowing that

you have been fitted out at the leading

clothing house in Central Ontario.

Church Parade.

The members of Loyal Hastings Lodge, No.

132, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, will

have a grand parade on Sunday next, Oct.

7th. The band will march at 10 a.m.

and the procession in march to the

Methodist church where Rev. R. Taylor,

the pastor, has kindly consented to preach a sermon at 3 p.m. Representatives from various neighboring lodges are expected to be present in large numbers,

Opera House.

Two nights at the Opera House Margaret L.

Sheppard and company appear in her five

act drama, "As by the fire," dramatis

posed by "M. Life in a Convent."

The company is a strong one. To-morrow

(Saturday) evening the celebrated Guy

Brother's minstrels will appear in the Opera

House, in an entirely new programme, which

is pronounced by the press as superior for

entertainment at Naylor's.

The Races.

The entries for the races next Tuesday

are coming in and the prospects are that a

large number of horses will be here, making

a series of drawings the admiring eyes of

the day's sports, and if a fair day, a most

pleasant day can be spent in town.

The five-mile race will start from the corner of

Belgrave and St. George streets at 10 a.m.,

all other races commencing in the afternoon.

The Citizens band will furnish music, notwithstanding their disbanding.

Serious Runaway.

On Monday afternoon, while Philip

Badgely, of the 3rd con. of Tyendinaga,

was driving his team and leading a wagon

with pumpkins, the horses bolted right

from some unknown cause and ran away,

one young man bravely held to the reins, and

was dashed against a gate post. He was

taken to hospital as quickly as possible,

and medical aid was procured at once.

On examination it was found that young

Badgely was badly injured, both internally

and externally and the doctor gave but

little hope for his recovery. The wagon

was badly smashed and the horses sustained

serious injuries.

*Intelligencer.*

#### INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The annual celebration of the Indian Rights Association at Foresters' Island Park and other members of the Mohawk nation and others will be held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The weather was not favorable but those present had a happy time.

Dr. T. Miller, of Toronto, Supreme Physician of the Independent

Order of Foresters, presided in a manner

which he well adapted to such a

function. The address was delivered by

Dr. T. Miller, of Toronto.

The concert in the evening was a very

pleasant affair. The large pavilion was

filled with an appreciative audience.

Mr. W. B. Northrup,

of Guelph, Ontario, and

Dr. T. Miller, of Toronto.

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## CANADIAN IMPORTS.

## ADVANTAGES TO THIS COUNTRY OF UNION WITH CANADA.

The Annexation of Canada Viewed as a Question of Trade—What Continental Union Would Mean as Far as the Public Lands in Canada Are Concerned.

The total value of the imports into Canada and Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was in round numbers \$165,000,000, or \$27 per capita, and the total value of the imports into the United States was \$277,000,000, or only \$12.60 per capita. We are more than twice as our good Canadian cousins and therefore purchase more luxuries, expensive goods and works of art per capita than they do which are made up upon this condition that there is trade between the necessities of life at present of which we are consuming at present \$52 pounds per capita per annum than the Canadians do.

It may be easily estimated that with continental union, in other words, the political union of the United States and British America—the people who live north of the existing boundary line between the two great countries will be imported into Canada more than they do in this country at the present time—that is, \$12.60 per capita, or a total of \$65,000,000. Under the present tariff of Canada and Newfoundland, it would supply us with a worth of \$100,000,000, or twice the total imports of the two countries in 1893. With absolute free trade between British North America and the United States and with practically the present tariff of this country against all other nations except Canada, Newfoundland would be able than we are to furnish all we supply.

We now sell to Canada \$10.50 per capita of her total imports. If with continental union, we were to do the same we are reduced to \$12.60, the same as in the United States, it will leave only \$2.10 per capita to be supplied by other nations, or a total of \$10,500,000, which deducted from \$135,000,000, her total imports, leaves \$23,000,000 furnished by this country. Of this we now supply \$52,000,000 worth, which, deducted from \$124,500,000, leaves \$70,500,000 new trade to come to us through continental union at our doors upon our own continent with all intelligent high minded men who are willing to go into the free from the risks connected with most foreign trade—a trade that will be ours for all time to come—that cannot be taken from us by any other nation in a market place which can be reached by water way, by overland merchant and manufacturer in the United States within 10 days and collections made as cheaply and as promptly as within our present territory—a trade which can be indefinitely, rapidly and permanently increased under the laws, legislation and flag of the republic of the United States.

Do any one estimate the effect upon immigration from Great Britain and Ireland and the United States to Canada due to settlement of half a continent, rich beyond description in natural resources, in a most healthy and invigorating climate, containing 200,000,000 acres of public land open for settlement, upon which the best qualities can be had for a very small sum like amount suitable for grazing and raising under the American flag, which has already drawn 12,000,000 of immigrants from Europe and would be with continental union unquestionably the most powerful, wealthy, prosperous and peaceful nation in the world? The cost of living per capita value of production and the earnings of labor are the greatest and are rapidly increasing, while the cost of the necessities of life is the cheapest and steadily decreasing every year, in the distribution of the good things of life, but most economical in the expenditure of human labor in production?

Where else can we at one stroke add \$70,000,000 to our trade under such favorable conditions as the cause of rapid and permanent extension, and at the same time add enormously to the power, prestige, influence, resources, honor, glory and safety of the republic and the peace of the world?

In 1882 the value of imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof into British North America was \$15,000,000, or \$3 per capita. The imports of manufactured cotton goods for the same year was \$5,000,000, or \$1 per capita, and of manufactured woolens \$10,000,000, or \$2 per capita. Total for the three lines of manufactured goods, \$30,000,000, or \$0 per capita.

The total value of the imports into the United States for the same year of the same three lines of manufactured articles was \$40,000,000, or \$2 per capita. With continental union consummated we should transfer a trade in these three lines of manufactures equal to the difference between \$2 per capita and \$1.43 for \$5,000,000 of people, or \$1.43 per capita, the value of our present exports to Canada of these goods. Steel rails are now admitted free of duty into British North America and are supplied chiefly by England. With continental union we could transfer that trade to our own steel rail road, and as 8,000 miles of railway have been built in Canada since 1850, and renewals are required for 15,000 miles now in operation, the Canadian market is well worthy of consideration.

To the manufacturers of mills, machinery and mining machinery and machinery for the construction of public works continental union would open an immense market, as well as those engaged in the production of agricultural implements.

Every increase in our commercial power enables us to make more advantageous commercial treaties with other nations for the admission of our surplus products into their markets, and continental union consummated assures an enormous development of the internal commerce of the continent under the American flag. Every war, every railway builder, ship owner and capitalist should be active morally, politically and financially in the financial support.—Francis Wayland Glen in New York Sun.

## The Woman of the Future.

St. Anthony is of the opinion that we are not likely to find a better class of women. Our civilization, she says, is changing. Daughters cannot be supported at home, and there is nothing there to busy them, and the old ways used to spin and weave, make carpet and so forth, have been done for them in the factories. Young men do not make enough money to support their wives, and there is such a craze for dissipation among them that the women would rather go into a store for almost nothing than to marry.—Reading Times.

## Perfectly Beekless.

Druggist—I'm going to discharge that nurse. She's dead useless.

Druggist—This morning he sold a wild eyed woman a dose of poison and trusted her for the money.—Life.

## CENSUS RATIO OF THE SEXES.

*Men in the United States Considerably Outnumber the Women.*

There are 1,500,000 more men than women in the United States, or rather 1,500,000 more male than female persons, the census officials in the latest report say, and the ratio in the United States is 102 to 100. The ratio in the United Kingdom is 101 to 100, and makes the United States an exception in civilized countries, nearly all of which women either predominate or are nearly as numerous as men.

The place of greatest preponderance of men in the United States at the present time is the District of Columbia, where the ratio in number as compared with men is 110 to 100. Then comes Massachusetts, 103 to 100; Rhode Island 103 to 100; and then in the order of North Carolina and Maryland, 102 to 100; Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina and Virginia, 101 to 100. In New England the excess of men over women is 100 to 99. In New York city there are 30,000, and in Brooklyn there are 17,000 more women than men.

In two states the number of male and female population is substantially the same, New Jersey and Louisiana. These were the figures in Louisiana in 1890: Male, 559,230; female, 559,237.

In seven southern states, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia; in two western states, Ohio and Indiana; in two New England states, Maine and Vermont, and in Pennsylvania, the male population numbered 100 to 100; in all other forms of the Revolution, 100 to 100.

In Illinois the proportion of women to men is 94 per cent; in Florida and Missouri, 96; in Wisconsin, Iowa and Arkansas, 92; in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Indiana, 91; in Minnesota, 87; in Nebraska, 84; in South Dakota, 82, and in North Dakota, 80.

In other states the proportion of female inhabitants falls below 75 per cent of the number of male inhabitants. In California, in consequence of the large service of Chinese engaged in domestic service and in consequence of the absence of Chinese women, the percentage is 72. In Oregon, for the same reason, it is 71. In Colorado and Montana, 70; in Wyoming, 69; in Nevada, 68; and in Idaho, 67. The percentages of existence of the chief cities outweigh the conveniences, it is 63 and 64 respectively. In Washington among the lumber camps, it is 60 per cent. In Nevada, among the mines, it is 59 per cent.

The male birth rate is higher than the female birth rate in about the proportion of 100 to 97, and the male emigration to the United States from European countries has for many years shown a large excess of males over females. The chief causes of these excesses are being born male. Under these circumstances there should not be a preponderance of females in any American community. Other causes, however, affect this result adversely. The demand for labor is greater for men than for women. Of deaths from accidental causes, violence in public places 72 per cent are male, 25 per cent are female. A majority of the deaths in public institutions are of males.

The duration of life is generally longer for men than for women, and adjusted to such excesses as are the men; they are more temperate; they are not so frequently exposed to injury from machinery. They are less migratory, and they suffer less from external influences than women. The general spectator of society sees in the backwoods. Yet an English gentleman sees in Washington its beauty as surely as he does in Franklin, Samson Adams or Patrick Henry.

"His birth rate is higher than the female birth rate," says Andrew Jackson.

What Goldwin Smith picturesquely calls "the blood red star" of Andrew Jackson was now in the ascendant.

"Jackson, though he had once been in congress, as we have seen, and had vented his jealousies upon his will and the conduct of command, ill educated, destitute of the knowledge and the habits of a statesman, with an uncontrollable temper and almost as much swayed by passion as any Indian chieftain, though like many an Indian chieftain he could beat himself when he pleased with dignity and grandeur, was a most singular and portentous kingly animal."

"He was and is a most singular and portentous kingly animal," says Goldwin Smith.

"But he was, though he did not intrude, a most singular and portentous kingly animal."

"But after all, even though the census did not disclose it, the most noticeable absence of male persons is assuredly to be found in the ranks of the army. There was the was, though under cover of the temper which is almost inseparable from force. Wellington might be more of an aristocrat than Washington; less of a democrat he could hardly be. Washington insisted that his officers should be gentle men, and that they should be gentlemen. He drew a most undemocratic distinction between the officer and the private soldier. His notions about the private soldier are those of an old world disciplinarian. He says that the soldier should be satisfied to receive his clothes and pay, and to complain that he receives no pay, and of the inhumanity of the insolent patroon, than 100 lashes, holding that 50 are not too many."

"The other army leaders, Gates and Lee, caballed against him and were abetted by popular leaders or perhaps selfishly jealous of military ascendancy. It appears that both Samuel and John Adams, who did not intrigue, were unfriendly to Washington and would have willingly seen him superseded. Washington bore the attacks on him magnanimously, never allowing his personal pride to interfere with his duty nor ever thinking of himself as a man of power.

"Perhaps in the whole conflict the three bleakest things are the character of Washington, the behavior of his army at Valley Forge and the devotion of the better class of loyalists. On Washington's death the soldiers of the British army, the British regulars were half-mad. We see the Americans in the Clare Grove boys.

"Lincoln, a master of rhetoric, a teacher of eloquence with great powers of patient thought, which he cultivated by the study of Euclid. In all his views there was a simplicity which had its source in the simplicity of his character. His local popularity was due mainly to his frankness, his frank and guileless, but mighty. He had received only the rudiments of education, and though he afterward read easily, he always remained a simple Spelling Bee conqueror against whom a moral minority in congress had protected in vain, while John Quincy Adams, swayed probably by his dislike of England, had for one deviated from his moral course and helped to whitewash the man who was destined to outlast him in the field of statesmanship."

"Lincoln, a master of rhetoric."

Professor Smith now comes down to more contemporaneous times, and here he paints his portrait of Abraham Lincoln:

"Abraham Lincoln's secretary of state, and still is a popular idol. This man's character is difficult to analyze. There is something enigmatical about the man which combines a body large and strong fitted for horsemanship and athletic exercise, with a face somewhat feminine, not to say feline. As governor of Virginia in the fact of his lack of nerve, if not of courage. Few will contend that he was not an eminent degree truthful, straightforward, frank, free from propensity to artifice and intrigue. Few will contend that he would ever, like Hamilton, have braved imprudence in defense of righteously. His own claims for him freedom from malice and greatness of soul. His undoubted frankness in the people and never doubted the success of the great American experiment in democracy, the strength of his principles, the lack of nerve, if not of courage. Few will contend that he was not an eminent degree truthful, straightforward, frank, free from propensity to artifice and intrigue. 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# BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN TOWN.

Stock consists of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Laces, Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets,

**See Our White Blankets \$1.50 per pair.**

Sheetings, Sheetings, Tickings, Yarns, Linens, Ladies' Vests in endless variety. Every lady should see the bargains we offer in Black Dress Goods. Mantles, New, up to date Garments at small prices. Overcoats and

## FULL CLOTH PEA-JACKETS

at less than manufacturer's price.

See the Pea-Jackets we are offering at \$4.00, best value in Canada. Shirts and Drawers, Cardigans, Jackets at very low prices. Gloves, Mitts, Braces, Sox, Neckties, Hats, Caps, at Close Prices.

**We sell Fur Capes, Fur Collars and Muffs, Caps, etc.  
We sell as cheap as we can. The close  
Cash buyers always trade with**

**WIMS & CO.**

TERMS CASH.

You  
Don't  
Know,

AND POSSIBLY  
NEVER WILL

know just how much furnishing you can do in your house with very little money, unless you inspect

Ritchie's

stock of Carpets and House Furnishings.

Everybody is of one opinion that never has Belleville or vicinity seen such a beautiful display of

CARPETS,  
CURTAINS,  
RUGS,

and all kinds of Household Furnishings at moderate prices as at present shown by

**Geo. Ritchie & Co**  
BELLEVILLE.

Terms Cash--One Price Only.

W. H. BRUTON

HAS

## Removed

to Mrs. Dalton's old stand, which has been enlarged and refitted, and where we will have plenty of room to handle goods and serve customers.

In returning thanks to the people of Deseronto and the surrounding country for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past ten years and by strict attention to right business principles and the keeping in stock of everything in the line of first-class family groceries at reasonable prices, we hope to see their happy faces and receive a continuance of their kind patronage. Come and see us in our new store and try some of our high class 30 cent tea, which has been giving such general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

W. H. BRUTON.

Full moon next Sunday. Nature is gradually assuming the gorgeous robes of autumn.

The Demarestville fair suffered on account of the bad weather.

Collector Guyou is making very good progress collecting the taxes.

Mr. McMullan conducted the services at the West End Mission last Sunday.

A. W. Taylor, of Harriston, is the new classical master in Belleville high school.

Country correspondents report a great dearth of news during the past few weeks.

Hoist your flags next Tuesday, the day on which General Booth will visit Deseronto.

Great herds of horses and cattle with numerous flocks of sheep now graze on the Big Plains west of town.

Mr. J. D. Lambert places us under obligations by sending copies of late New York papers for which he has ours.

His Grace Archishop Cleary arrived at Marysville yesterday and will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Mary's church at that place to-day.

The ditch now being dug along the Bay of Quinte Railway track will doubtless prove a happy fishing ground as it is just the place for pike and suckers.

At Belleville, Mr. R. Slavin, and Miss Maggie Burns of Sidney, were married at St. Michael's church by Rev. Mr. Farrelly. Mr. Richard Marrian, of Deseronto, did the duties of best man and Miss Cummins, also of Deseronto, assisted the bride.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, leader of the Conservative party in the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Chief Justice of the common pleas division of the high court of justice. There is no doubt he will fill this honorable position in a most satisfactory manner.

At Lindsay on Tuesday morning John Foss was driving across the G. T. R. track near the freight shed when the shunting engine backed into his wagon, throwing him out. One of the cars ran over his body, killing him instantly. He lived about three minutes from Lindsay.

All the societies are preparing for a winter of active work. There will be no lack of social entertainments during the coming season. Intellectual development and refinement, and not addition of a few paltry dollars to the funds, will be the first object kept in view by the promoters.

Mr. G. E. Snider is taking numerous orders for electric photographs on aluminum plaques, or watch cases and dial.

The specimen of the new process which he has on exhibition show that the reproductions are most life like. Christmas presents in this line will be in fashion this year.

The challenge of Frank Claus of the Reserve to pitch quoits with any man in Toronto on certain conditions has been accepted by Josh Armstrong. The match which will be pitched at Belleville on the 23d, is for \$150 a side and is to consist of best two out of three 61 point games.

Letters from Kingston state that there is not more than half a hop crop in that district this season. About the middle of September a bright attacked the hops, turning them black and brown; so much so that one half of the crop has been picked, the other half not being worth the labor.

A new swindler with an old game has made his appearance. He is described as a young man of easy speech and polished manners and he claims to represent the Montreal Dressmakers Supply Company. His plan of operations is to canvass dressmakers and take orders for fashion books which never come.

In the six years following the year 1886 the production of cheese in Ontario increased from \$3,803,000 worth to \$8,859,000. This was an increase of over fifty per cent, and might be considered a good showing, but our progress was not nearly up to that of Quebec which increased her output in the same period from \$2,565,000 to \$5,047,000 an advance of 150 per cent. Ontario will soon surpass her as a cheese producer.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Wilson were at Centreville last Sunday attending the funeral of Mrs. John Connors. Mr. Wilson's stepmother, who had died on Friday from the effects of injuries received in a runaway accident. Mr. & Mrs. Connors had been attending the funeral of Mr. Fitzpatrick on Sept. 28th and on their return were thrown out of their rig. Both received serious injuries. Mrs. Connors dying from the bursting of an artery in her brain. Mr. Connors is still in a precarious condition and there is but slight hopes of his recovery.

The receipts and expenditures of the Dominion for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, compared with last year's give the following results:—There is a decrease in the revenue of \$1,329,938, and an increase of expenditures \$124,588. The figures are: Revenue for first quarter, 1893, \$35,833; revenue for first quarter, 1894, \$32,945; expenditure, first quarter, 1893, \$5,640,947; expenditure same quarter, 1894, \$5,765,535. The net debt on the 30th September, 1893, was \$239,449,282; net debt September 30th, 1894, \$244,723,560.

W. H. Hensel, of Toronto, on a Comet wheel, covered his journey from the Don bridge, Toronto, to Kingston last Tuesday in 12 hours, smashing previous records.

Mr. G. W. Dawson was chosen by the Liberal convention held at Harrowmont on Tuesday as candidate for the house of commons at the approaching general election.

The annual selection of jurors from this municipality who will serve in the courts of 1895 were made on Wednesday evening by Mr. R. N. Irvine, town clerk, and Mr. John McCullough, assessor.

Mr. H. Corby, M. P. for West Hastings, announces that he will not be a candidate for the house of commons after the expiration of the present parliament. It is health is the reason for this decision.

Mr. Nelson Storms, who lives on the gravel road, was returning home from the races on Tuesday when the king bolt coming out the front wheels were loosened and the horse started off and ran a distance of three miles. No damage resulted beyond a few bruises to the horse.

Apple cuts and husking bees will soon be all the rage.

The recent rains have been very favorable for fall ploughing.

A great many farmers in Thurlow are tilling their farms this fall.

Several parties recently removed from the town leaving merchants to mourn their departure.

The markets, owing to disagreeable weather, have not been as large as usual this week.

The Canadian Foresters had on Sept. 30th, 1894, a membership of 20,200, and a surplus of \$352,645.

Regular autumn weather with rains and bleak winds have generally prevailed during the past week.

Several car-loads of charcoal have been shipped of late to Kingston from the Deseronto chemical works.

The Belleville Intelligencer in its report of the Deseronto races on Tuesday, says that Deseronto looks well and wears a prosperous air.

Mr. J. Rooney, formerly of Deseronto, has taken charge of the post and telegraph office in Gravenhurst for Mr. J. R. Cockburn.

Mr. J. J. Kerr has moved into the neat residence recently erected by Mr. R. Richardson on the corner of Thomas and Mill streets.

Very large quantities of apples are being brought to Deseronto from all Bay points for transhipment over the Bay of Quinte Railway.

The flagship Industry of the cedar tie squadron sprang a leak yesterday and was pumped out. She will be hauled out on the marine railway for repairs.

Rev. S. Daw has resigned the pastoral charge of Christ Church, Belleville, and will retire from the ministry. It is said he will go to Toronto and take up the study of law.

Brother Egar was, on Friday last, initiated by Bro. Yeoman, C. L., and Bro. Jamieson, C. C. L., into an entirely new order, of which the last named worthy brothers are charter members.

With wet weather and muddy roads the growth about that old barricade around the well at Mr. R. M. Jackson's is on the increase. There are dark times ahead for the councilors of the East ward.

The members of the Royal Hastings Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, passed a resolution thanking Rev. R. Taylor for his admirable address on Sunday and also sent a substantial token of their appreciation.

The Guy Bros.' Minstrels appeared in Naylor's opera house last Saturday evening. They had a good house and gave an excellent entertainment. The company is one of the most respectable that ever struck Deseronto.

Margaret L. Shepherd appeared here last week in the play "Tried as by Fire." She was a very small audience on the occasion. She also lectured in the opera house two or three evenings, large numbers being present on the occasion.

A by-law has been passed at Trenton to grant \$6,000 for the construction of an electric power house at the dam on the river near the town, to be used for manufacturing and lighting purposes. It is thought that it will put new life in the old burgh at the head of the bay.

A new comer was obliged by a local tradesman with the loan of a wagon wheel to enable him to haul his broken vehicle to its destination. The wheel was to be returned in a couple of hours. The local tradesman is still without his wheel. "Man's inhumanity to man, etc."

Owing to unfavorable weather and a plethora of events during the past week there was not a very large audience out on Wednesday evening to hear the concert given by the Vanamburgh family who had come to Deseronto under the auspices of Deseronto Lodge, I. O. O. F. All were pleased well pleased, however, with the entertainment which was of a very superior character throughout.

Some persons on the Reserve having asserted that Mr. Hayter Head, deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs, had not accepted the invitation to be present at the celebration of the Indian Rights Association, we are requested to state that their assertions are not correct. The correspondence is on our desk and Mr. Reid, on Sept. 10th expressed the great pleasure it would afford him to be present. In a letter dated Sept. 29th he regrets that departmental business would prevent his complying with Chief Brant's kind invitation.

**Local Items.**  
Now is the time for pumpkin pie.

The Supreme Court of Canada has decided that all betting is illegal.

A number of young men are talking of starting a debating club this winter.

Mr. R. S. Bell, editor of the Belleville Intelligencer, was in town on Tuesday and favored us with a call.

On Sept. 30th prisoners were for the first time admitted to Kingston penitentiary on a Sunday.

The case of Geddes vs. Black from Shambawalis was laid over for another week by the Belleville police magistrate.

McWherell, the murderer of the Williams couple, was set to work breaking stone when he arrived at Kingston penitentiary.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates: John O'Connor, of Marmora, \$1700; Jas. Cassidy, Sr. of Haugger, \$350.

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**Football.**

A match between Deseronto and Napane football club, will be played on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the driving park, Deseronto. A lively game may be expected.

**Big Money.**

Mr. J. M. Hurley, the well known stock raiser of Belleville, has purchased from Mr. G. Martin, of Marysville, his imported stock hog, Maxim, (No. 577) for \$100 cash the largest amount ever paid for a hog in this part of the country.

**Close Out.**

One of the men engaged in digging a ditch along the Bay of Quinte Railway track nearly received his quietus, by reason of a stone dropping off the embankment which is about seven feet high. It was a close call as the handle of the shovel in his hands was broken.

**The Emeralds.**

The famous "Emerald" team consisting of J. Parsons Smith, Prof. Morgan and his daughter, Fairy, will visit Deseronto under the auspices of Deseronto Council of Royal Templars. They will appear for the first time on the 27th inst. and will remain one week.

**New Coat.**

A new court of the Independent Order of Foresters was recently organized at Bathurst by Bro. James Stokes, D. S. C. R., and the same brother assisted by Bro. A. E. Miles, P. H. C. R. assisted the same on the 4th inst. The new court starts out with seventeen charter members and every prospect of future success.

**Logging Operations.**

Mr. T. Butler is busy these days hurrying men into the timber limits and making other preparations for the logging operations of the Rathbun company on the Moira, Salmon and Napane Rivers. He has about one hundred and twenty-five men in three shanties. He will probably cut more logs than he did last winter.

**Tried As By Fire.**

Owing to unforeseen circumstances and disagreement between some members of her company, Margaret L. Shepherd has decided to disband her dramatic company playing "Tried as by Fire." She has arranged with the members of the company to pay their fares to Toronto, the starting point, and to pay them one week's salary, on account of the shortness of the tour. Margaret L. Shepherd will continue her work on the lecture platform.

**Running Races at Napane.**

Madian Bros., "King William" and "Nellie M. B.", Purdy's "Cleopatra," Pippen's "Fly" and Stuart's colt, of Erinville, will contest in a running race at Napane on Tuesday next, Oct. 16th. The stake is \$500 divided as follows: 1st \$20, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10 and 4th \$5. No doubt a large number will be attracted to Napane from Deseronto to witness this contest over which there is considerable comment as to the winners.

**The Comedy Gal.**

The annual report of Mr. L. A. Appleby, County Gaoler, on the institution under his charge presents several details of interest. During the year ending Sept. 30th, there were 110 male and 20 female prisoners committed. Of these 86 were Canadian, 18 English, 14 Irish, 5 Scotch and 7 from the States. There were 46 Roman Catholic, 45 Church of England 11 Old Presbyterians, 45 Methodist, and 2 other denominations. Forty-five could neither read nor write, 72 were temperate and 58 intemperate. The cost of maintenance was \$2,279, and the daily cost per prisoner was but 6¢ cents, a very low figure, which is equalled by few prisons in the province.

**Confirmation Service.**

His Grace Archishop Cleary will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul at 11 a. m. next Sunday, 14th inst. His Grace will drive up from Napane with his secretary and Father Hogan and will be met outside of town and escorted to the church by the members of Deseronto Branch, C. M. B. A., and other parishes. The candidates from the Napane congregation as well as those of Deseronto will both be confirmed at this service. The music on the occasion will be furnished by the Napane choir. The congregation of St. Vincent de Paul are making arrangements to give the Archishop a cordial reception.

**Church Purse.**

The members of the Royal Hastings Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, held a church parade last Sunday afternoon. The weather being all that could be desired detachments arrived from Belleville, Northport, Shannonville and Napane and assembled at the lodge room, Colp's block, where they were cordially received by their brethren of Royal Hastings Lodge. After a great many handshakings and the procession being formed under the supervision of Bros. Perry and Cook who acted as marshals, the whole company, about one hundred in number, marched to the Methodist church by way of St. George and Thomas streets. A large congregation was assembled at the church and the services were of a most hearty character. Rev. R. Taylor preached a very eloquent sermon from the text "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." Many old friends were the expressions of visiting brethren as well as of the brethren of Royal Hastings Lodge as to the pleasure they experienced in listening to Mr. Taylor. The brethren returned to the lodge room by way of Fourth, Main and St. George streets. The lodges are to be congratulated on their fine parade.

**Collapse.**  
About eight o'clock on Monday morning one of the sixteen kilns in connection with the chemical works collapsed from old age and general debility. It was full of charcoal and the clouds of smoke that arose were of the densest. It was one of the first kilns erected at the works. Mr. J. R. Booth will replace it with one of more scientific mould.

Send your name and address on a postal card to *The Weekly News*, Kingston, Ont., and you will receive *The Kingston Weekly News* until Dec. 1st next free of charge. The paper will not be sent after Dec. 1st unless you pay for it in advance.

**General Booth's visit to Deseronto.**

On Tuesday next, Oct. 16th, Deseronto will be honored by a visit from General Booth, the great leader of the Salvation Army all over the world. It is expected that the General will arrive here from Hilton about twelve o'clock noon by the Army cruiser "William Booth." He will be received at the dock by Capt. Moffat and Lieut. Spriggs in charge of the local corps, and also by Mayor Rathbun and other representatives of citizens. During his stay in Deseronto General Booth will be the guest of Mayor Rathbun. At one o'clock in the afternoon the General will address a public meeting in the Methodist church which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Army for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to be present. General Booth will be accompanied on this visit by the following distinguished officers of the Army: Commandant and Mrs. H. Booth, Colonels Lawley, Brigadier Scott, Major Fry, Staff Capt. Malan, Staff-Capt. Sharpe, Adjutant Jones and Capt. Taylor.

After the meeting the General will proceed to Belleville where a great mass meeting will be held in the evening. General Booth has had most enthusiastic receptions in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and other cities, of all religious bodies uniting to honor him. The people of Deseronto will, no doubt, units in giving a cordial reception to one so distinguished for his philanthropic work in the old land.

**PERSONALS.**

Mrs. J. J. Kerr is visiting friends in Pictou this week.

Alderman Cummings, of Belleville, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. Brooks, of Schenectady, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. & Mrs. John McCullough spent last Friday in Belleville.

Mr. Jeremiah Vanneer, of Tyendinaga, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. J. P. McEachern, of Oswego, spent a few days in town this week.

Deputy-reeve Valence spent Friday in Belleville on business matters.

Mr. S. C. D. Baker, of the Central office, spent Sunday at the Rectory, Bath.

Mr. W. C. Rathbun is rapidly recovering from an attack of malarial fever.

Mr. & Mrs. Alex. Smith, Elmwood street, have been quite ill during the past week.

Miss Phippen, of the Public school, spent Saturday and Monday in the limestone city.

Mr. Robert Geddis left on Monday to return to his studies in Queen's College, Kingston.

Miss E. W. Rathbun and H. B. Rathbun are spending a few days in New York City.

Mrs. A. G. Knight spent a few days visiting friends in Roslin during the past week.

Mr. J. H. Metcalf, M. P., of Kingston, spent Tuesday in town and attended the fall races.

Miss Mary Huff, very ill with malarial fever for the past two weeks, is able to be out again.

Miss Davis and Miss Gertrude Davis are attending the Christian Endeavor Convention in Kingston this week.

Mr. W. W. Lee, president of the G. & J. Brown Manufacturing Company, Belleville, was in Deseronto last Saturday.

Rev. C. J. Lewis, Rector of Tweed, with his wife and sister-in-law, were guests at the Mohawk pavilion this week.

Miss Lowe is attending the Christian Endeavor Convention in Kingston as the delegate of the Society of the Church of the Redeemer.

**BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.**

A FEW excellent building lots for sale in the under-signed.

THE RATHBUN CO.

Owing to ill health I am compelled to leave Deseronto. I have made arrangements to continue on my present business, but all accounts now due must be paid before October 1st, or they will be placed in court for collection.

L. HOPPINS.

— NEW —  
Fall & Winter  
MILLINERY.

A large assortment of choice Millinery comprising Paris and New York patterns and the latest novelties in shapes and trimmings. We would be pleased to have one and all call before purchasing elsewhere as we think it no trouble to show goods.

MISS SMITH,  
St. George Street.

## DESERONTO MARKET.

Deseronto, Oct. 11, 1894.  
 Beans \$1.00 per bushel.  
 Beef, forequarter, 4 to 5 cts. per pound.  
 Beef, hindquarter, 5 to 6 cts. per pound.  
 Barley, 38 cents per bushel.  
 Bacon, 25 to 30 cents per pound.  
 Bacon, 50 cents per pound.  
 Celery, 5 cents per bushel.  
 Carrots, 60 cts. per bag.  
 Cheese, 10 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Cigars, 30 to 35 cents per pair.  
 Cigars, 35 cents per dozen.  
 Cabbage, 35 to 40 cents.  
 Daisies, 20 cents.  
 Ducks, 45 to 60 cents per pair.  
 Eggs, 11 to 14 cents per dozen.  
 Grapes, 50 cents per bushel.  
 Ham, ham, 10 to 11 cents per pound.  
 Hay, 6 to 7 dollars per ton.  
 Honey, 10 cents per pound.  
 Hides, 2 to 3.  
 Mutton, 8 cents.  
 Lamb, 15 cents.  
 Lard, 11 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Onions, 3 to 4 cents per bunch.  
 Oats, 25 to 27 cents per bushel.  
 Peas, 40 cents per bushel.  
 Potatoes, 55 to 60 cents per bag.  
 Peas, 50 to 60 cents per bushel.  
 Pork, carcass, 6 to 7 cents per pound.  
 Pork, cut, 8 to 10 cents per pound.  
 Pork, 1 quarter from 7 to 9 cents.  
 Rye, 40 cents per bushel.  
 Rumbauch 30 cent dozens bunches.  
 Straw, \$2 per load.  
 Steak, 10 cents.  
 Tailor, in rough 21 cents per pound.  
 Tailor, 20 cents per pound.  
 Turkey, 75 cents to \$1.00 each.  
 Turnips, 40 to 50 cents per bag.  
 Veal, \$10 to 10 cents.  
 Wheat, 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

## BOY WANTED.

A GOOD SMART, ACTIVE BOY about 18 years of age. Apply to A. C. BARNETT,

## WOOD. WOOD. WOOD.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING wood will please leave their orders with or call on John L. Ferguson.

A. H. BAKER.

## TO LET.

A FRAME DWELLING ON GREEN A Street. Apply to M. Marrigan, Sr. Deseronto, Oct 11, 1894.

## FOR SALE.

BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA B Boar Pigs for sale and for service at the Tyndinaga Stock Farm, Read P. O. 4m3 J. C. HANLEY.

## BILL POSTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO do all kinds of bill posting in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Orders can be left at his residence Fifth street, near Cedar Mill gate. 4913 J. A. RICHARDSON

A BOON to HORSEMEN—One bottle of English Spain Liniment completely removes a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in removal from horses of hard, soft or caloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stiles and sprains.

GEORGE ROEB, Farmer, Arkham, Ont.

Sold by W. G. Eggar and W. J. Alley,

## WATCHES

are necessary if you want to keep your appointments.

## CLOCKS

are if you want your meals on time.

## JEWELERY

useful and ornamental, makes life happy.

These can be had at

**F. C. DAVEY'S**

St. George St., Deseronto.

Remember.—Repairing a specialty

**J. M. ANDERSON.**

## Practical Tinsmith.

Eavetroughing,

Dairy Supplies,

Steam and

Gas Fitting.

All Tinware that I sell is made in my own shop No factory goods handled.

**J. M. ANDERSON**

EDMOND STREET,

Near St George St., Deseronto

# To-Day. Friday, October 12th, 1894.

IS  
ANOTHER BARGAIN DAY  
**AT SLAVEN'S.**

We will offer Goods to-day at prices that will paralyze the Patrons of Industry. We will sell our 8 cent bunches of Batting, finest quality, at 5 cents a bunch. We will sell our 15 cent bunches of Batting, Crescent brand, full pound weight, at 10 cents.

We will sell our Men's 85 cent heavy Cardigan Jackets at 60 cents each. We will sell our dollar Cardigan Jackets at 75 cents.

We will sell a better still quality, ribbed front, buttons on the cuffs, cheap at \$1.75, for \$1.25; and our very best quality, marked \$2.00 each, and cheap at that, for \$1.50 each.

**REMEMBER—THESE PRICES ARE ONLY FOR TO-DAY.**

We will sell to-day our 25 cent knotted wool Taques at 15 cents.

We will sell the finer quality, with Tassel on top, and white Border around the bottom, for 25 cents.

We will sell the finest quality in stock, made of Berlin wool, and nicely finished, at 40 cents.

We will sell our heavy 15 cent Stair Linen, double Damask, for 10 cents a yard.

We will sell our fine bleached plain 28 cent Sheeting, two yards and a quarter wide, at 20 cents a yard.

Or we will sell you a fine twilled Sheeting, two yards wide, at the same price, 20 cents.

We will sell our widest and best twilled Sheeting, 24 yards wide, at 25 cents a yard.

We will sell our fine bleached Table Linen, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards wide, for 30 cents a yard, same price as unbleached.

We will sell a finer quality, same width, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards wide, worth 75 cents a yard, at 48 cents to-day only.

We will sell a very fine Satin finish Damask Irish Table Linen, 90 cents a yard, for 60 cents, and our very best dollar Table Linen, reversible pattern, at 75 cents.

We will sell any of our 9 cent white striped, checked or figured Muslins at 6 cents a yard.

We will sell any of our 10 cent stripes or check at 7 cents a yard; our 12 cent goods at 9 cents; and 15 cent goods, figured or striped, for 10 cents.

We will sell our 36 cent cream Lamb's wool Trimming at 25 cents a yard.

We will sell our Children's Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched Border, at 2 cents each.

**NO GOODS CHARGED ON FRIDAY.**

Everything in our store is always marked in plain figures, so there can be no deception about the prices that we advertise. You can see for yourself.

To-day we will sell any of our Men's or Boys' Felt Hats, Christy stiffs, at 10 cts. each.

We will sell any of our Men's warm cloth Caps for 40 cents each.

We will sell our large white honeycomb Quilts, marked \$1.25 for 90 cents each.

We will sell our large size American white Quilts, same on both sides, marked \$1.20, for 85 cents.

We will sell our Bates' white crochet Quilts, large enough for any bed, marked \$1.75, for \$1.20.

We will sell our heavy 10-quarter honeycomb Quilts, with fringe, worth \$1.75, for \$1.15.

We will sell our \$2.00 Brighton Mills white Quilts, Marseilles pattern, for \$1.50.

We will sell our Patent Satin Quilts, each 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards wide, finest English goods, marked \$2.50, for \$1.85 each.

**P. SLAVEN & CO.**

Watch the Tribune every week for Bargains.

**FALL SEASON 1894.****THE BIG STORE STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.**

Our clearing sale of Summer Goods was most satisfactory. We now direct our energies to the weightier materials for Fall and Winter wear. In addition to large importations of these lines from Great Britain and foreign countries; we have visited the home markets and secured an assortment of Canadian Staples which cannot fail to attract judicious buyers. These desirable lines are all passed into stock and are at the disposal of the public. As heretofore, space of course precludes enumeration, sufficient it will be to say that the stock is even more varied than in past seasons and comprises all kinds of fine

**Dry Goods, Hosiery, French, German and English and American Dress Goods, Foreign and Domestic Woolens, Linens, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Jackets,**

and in fact everything necessary to a complete equipment of ladies' apparel.

To manufacture a first-class SUIT of gentleman's Clothing, where elegance of finish, style and durability are combined, requires as much skill, fine work and intelligence as the construction of a Piano. With a large stock of the choicest CLOTHS for gentleman's wear and possessing a comprehensive practical knowledge of the trade, our Mr. J. M. Hall is in a position to furnish the best of Clothing at the minimum of price. If you want to look like a man get Mr. Hall to make a suit for you.

We handle largely all classes of **BOOTS AND SHOES** purchased from the most reliable manufacturers and carefully selected for their qualities of attractive appearance fine finish and wearing properties.

A distinguishing feature of our business is the retail and jobbing trade in **GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS** many lines are sold by retail at wholesale prices.

We are in a position to offer special inducements in all lines of

**HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS, CROCKERY, ETC.**

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

**THE BIG STORE,**

A. A. RICHARDSON,

Main St., Deseronto, Sept. 25, 1894.

## YOUNG MEN ATTENTION.

It is not often in the business world of today that persons will be found who seriously dispute the importance of life assurance in its greatest field, namely, that of providing financial aid, support, for the education of relatives in their various professions are removed, but it is difficult at times to convince young men, with no one at present directly in need of their care, that a company may be compelled to meet the expenses which it provides for their own future, which is not to be obtained in any other way.

By the payment of a moderate sum annually for a strictly limited period of years, a sum can be had equal in point of profit to that which could be obtained by the deposit of the same sum in any banking institution. The importance of this sum is easy to estimate, and the amount it has given to our educational system is beyond computation. The case of young men, from say 19 to 23 years of age.

The case of 21, for example, a policy with a term of 20 years, by paying yearly premiums of \$100, will yield 4 per cent, compound interest at the end of that period.

To a young man of 21, it will perhaps seem a small sum to pay, but imagine him to have attained the age of 65, it comes and goes, seems shorter than the one which preceded it, and as they roll on, one after another, to the other, no single fact is likely to be so prominent a cause of pleasure and satisfaction as that he was induced at an early age to adopt this method of saving his money.

A very slight examination will show that he has already paid a sum equivalent to that of his premium, and that the amount of his premium is less than the value of his policy.

One of the most important of these is to meet payments of this kind, of which due notice is regularly given, a great effort will be made to collect, and not one called out in the case of other methods of saving, and the assured always has before him the fact that reaps the full benefit of his investment to meet his expenses.

This subject is not only well worthy of being impressed upon the attention of young men themselves, but ought to be communicated to their considerate parents and relatives, who also have such an intense interest in their future welfare and success in life.

In considering the above, life insurance part of such contracts have been kept in the background, but it must be given its proper place, and its great value fully and thoroughly considered.

This subject is not only well worthy of being impressed upon the attention of young men themselves, but ought to be communicated to their considerate parents and relatives, who also have such an intense interest in their future welfare and success in life.

The experience of many of these policies to date has been that they are the full amount of these policies to the good, Money is deposited in the bank, and the withdrawal and deposit, on the spur of the moment, and the slightest pretext, and the making of subsequent deposits is neglected, for similar reasons.

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To do this last, therefore, we address ourselves, and beg to urge a thorough consideration of this important matter in the light which we have endeavored to throw on the subject, being perfectly satisfied that to think well is to be convinced, and that action will as certainly follow conviction.

Thomas Davidson, of St. Paul, in *Life Echoes*.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A rebellion is reported in Jhel. Typhoid fever is very bad in Winnipeg. Russia is strengthening her Pacific squadron.

Robert Weleman was killed by a trolley car at Hamilton.

Eighteen inches of snow have fallen at Whitewood, Assinibina.

A new Presbyterian Church at Paris, costing \$40,000, was opened on Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Medical College was held Monday evening.

The Bank of Commerce building at Waterloo was damaged by the explosion of gas.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention nominated John E. Russell for Governor.

William Randis threw himself under a moving freight train at Shubnur and was fatally injured.

Hon. Mr. Laurier addressed 2,000 people at Brandon. His reception was particularly cordial and gratifying.

General Booth applied the principles of the Salvation Army before the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association.

Lord Aberdeen at Brandon worked his passage out to fire on a C. P. R. engine, pretending to the driver that he was an old hand.

F. A. Filigiano, cashier of the G. T. R. bank at Hamilton, is missing and it is said his cash is several thousand dollars short.

Chatham Township has a plague of incendiaries. Four destructive fires occurred on Saturday night and the farmers have organized a Vigilant Committee.

B. P. Hoffman, the cigar store, has closed his latest speculation. It was his cigar store, with a poker game in the rear, the Civic Federation threatened to close it.

New Dakota, near Sioux City, Iowa, has been covered with a heavy fall of snow. The storm in some localities has developed into a blizzard, and every indication points to a repetition of the blizzard of four years ago.

At New Bedford, Mass., the cotton spinners strike was settled at a conference between the mill-owners and the operatives, the latter agreeing to accept a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, with the understanding that the final settlement reached at Fall River shall also apply there. The mills start on Thursday.

Gentlemen.—I have used your Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, scalds, rheumatism, cramp and colds. All who use it recommend it. R. S. of Montreal, Que.

## PRIZES FOR DRAWING.

M. S. E. SUMMERS, of the Centenary Collegiate Institution, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., has been in town for several days, and has given prizes to our schools. Mr. Summers offered three Chautauqua Drawing Board Seats, a Writing Desk, a Silver Plate, taking in the branches in the town hall, and the High school building, as well as the music room. The effect has been very beneficial to the general welfare of the schools. It is useless to expect a child of six years to understand that education itself is the most valuable prize that can be given for, so simple and clear a shape a gain in evidence is always more to the creditability in all branches. Mr. Summers is to be congratulated on the successful termination of the contests and on the good feeling that exists between the different schools. Between the different schools there is a spirit of emulation which have shown the best of spirit throughout, and, while no doubt in a measure disappointed, has heartily applauded their more successful competitors.

The generous, careless man carries his money loose in his pocket—silver, copper and gold all mixed up together—and when he is going to pay for anything he takes out a handful and picks out the amount he requires.

The man who, however, has to pay a few pence, is even more miserly than the careless man. He holds his money tight in his fingers and, when he is going to pay, takes a piece of silver to be changed—and by the by he rarely counts his change—is a type of "a fool and his money is soon parted." Perhaps a love of display, almost insuperable from a foolish character, has something to do with this.

The careful man always carries a purse and keeps the gold, silver and copper in different compartments. A man like this never wastes his money. He values it as it ought to be valued, and, though not niggardly, is determined to have his money's worth. He quite believes that "any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it," and he is right.

The mean man never lets you see what he has. When he is going to pay, clutching his money tightly, and, so to say, draws it out of his hand, placing the coins down one by one, for he is loath to part with them, even for necessities.

Such a man is not far removed from a miser, who rarely carries money about his person at all, unless it be sewn up in his clothes.

Remember, the man who jingles his money in 99 cases out of 100 hasn't got much. A bunch of keys and a few coppers make a good deal of noise.—Philadelphia Times.

## Who Was Born In Noah's Ark?

Occasionally a would-be author of "A. J. Alcott" will ask the question. Who was the name of the person in Noah's ark, and whose son was he? It may be that Noah's numerous progeny first saw the light of day while the ark was cruising over the mountain tops of Asia during those 40 semesters days which separated the flood from the deluge. In the Ark, Noah's Bible Cyclopedia is especially rich in patriarchal biography, giving full "lines" of biblical characters of note and a supplementary "list of persons mentioned in the Scriptures." It is a little known fact, however, that the Ark name is not the Ark of Noah, but the Ark of the Deluge.

One of the six existing manuscripts of the "Ancient Asian Chronicles," however, at the very end, I find the following: "Buddwig was the son of Shen, who was the son of Noah, and he, Bedwigh, lived in the Ark." How! "Numrod?" I find this reference to the "ark born man," "Kybedwig" was the Ark of the Deluge, and as Cush was begotten in the Ark, his posterity were, in a peculiar sense, descended from that ship! Several of the ancient writers speak of the Cushites as being the "ark begotten people."—St. Louis Republic.

## Sly Marriage.

There is one very important matter to which we ought to give our youthful readers to give heed. If you will try an interesting experiment, you will see what we mean.

Locally, in the news columns of your paper some evening you discover that Mary Doe and John Doe were secretly married a week ago. Some reporter— and reporters are like corkscrews, for every time they turn round they seem to have a new and suspicious incident—has run upon the fact—by accident—and instantly made it public.

Now keep watch of the same news for three months, and the chances are 99 to 1 that another event will have happened, namely, that Mr. and Mrs. Doe have had a pretty rough time of it for 90 days and that one of the parties has appealed to the courts for relief.

This is a logical connection between a secret marriage and domestic misery which is almost as inevitable as the fall of a stone that is thrown into the air. If what you comprehend by "secret marriage" is to be true, the whole world, it is not safe to do it at all. The God of nature has so arranged the universe that what is done secretly has a boomerang quality which is very disagreeable.—New York Telegram.

## VAIN REGRETS.

To weep over the past is quite foolish,  
Let it go, we have the cost,  
It's better to look to the future  
As assessment for what you have lost.  
The wise make mistakes like the weakest,  
The good like the bad suffer pain,  
But the wise differ from the foolish;  
They repeat not the error again.

## THE LONE CORVETTE.

"Dear Ted, dear Ted! I'd give my commission to see him again."

Capt. Richard Debney, of the British navy, commander of the man-of-war *Cormorant*, was entertaining some friends in the harbor of San Francisco and the talk turned upon "Ted" Debney, his brother, who had resigned from the navy several years before because he had chivalrously prevented a French cruiser from boring holes in a wrecked opium-smuggling craft. "Ted" was impulsive, brave, daring, and loved alike by his superiors and his men.

"Have you ever got on the track of Ted?"

"Once I thought I had, at Singapore, but nothing came of it. No doubt he changed his name. He never asked for nor got the legacy which my poor father left him."

An hour later they were aboard the *Cormorant*, dining with a number of men asked to come and say good-bye to Mosby, who was starting for England the second day following, after a pleasant cruise and visit with Debney.

Meanwhile, from far beyond that yellow lane of light running along the golden Gate, a small vessel, sailing sight for hither. She was a large old-fashioned cruiser, carrying guns, and when she passed another vessel she hoisted the British ensign. She looked like a half-obsolete corvette, spruced up, made modern by every possible device, and all her appointments were shapely and in order. She was clearly a British man-of-war, as shown in her trim-dressed sailors, her good handful of marines, her second and third lieutenants seemed little like Englishmen, and, indeed, one was an American and one was a Hollander. There was gun drill and cutlass drill every day, and what was also singular, there was boat drill twice a day, so that the crew of this man-of-war, as they saw Golden Gate ahead of time, were perhaps more expert at boat drill than any that sailed. They could lower and raise a boat with wonderful exactness in a bad sea, and they rowed with clock-like precision and machine-like exactness.

Their general discipline did credit to the British navy. But they were not given to understand that by their commander, Capt. Shewell, who had an eye like a spot of steel and a tongue like aches or honey as the mood was upon him.

This was most noticeable when he was sent away from the others in his cabin. Then his whole body seemed to change.

The eyes became softer, and yet full of a sort of genial deviltry, and the body had a careless alertness and elasticity, the whole man had the athletic grace of a wild animal, and his face had a heavy sort of humor, which the slightly lifting lip in its bizarre disdain could not greatly modify. He certainly seemed well pleased with himself, and more than once, as he sat alone, he laughed outright, and once he said aloud, as his fingers ran up and down a schedule—not a man o' war's schedule—laughing softly:

"Poor Farqhar, if he could see me now!" Then, to himself: "Well, as I told him, I was violently tossed like a ball into the large country, and I've had a lot of adventure and sport. But there's something more—the biggest game ever played between nations by a private person—with a half million dollars as the end result. If it all goes well with my long voyage."

The next evening just before dusk, after having idled about one of eight of the signal stations all day, Capt. Shewell entered Golded Gate with the command of no squadron. But the officers of the signal station did not know that, and simply telegraphed to the harbor in reply to the signals from the corvette that a British man-of-war was arriving. She came leisurely up the bay, with Capt. Shewell on the bridge. He gave a low whistle as he saw the *Cormorant* in the distance. He knew the harbor well, and he saw that the *Cormorant* had gone to a new anchorage, not the same as British men-of-war took formerly. He drew away to the new anchorage—he need not be supposed to know that a change was expected; besides (and this was important to Capt. Shewell), the old anchor was nearer the docks, and it was clear, save for one little lifeboat and a schooner which was making out as he came up.

As she came to anchor the *Cormorant* saluted her, and she replied instantly. Custom officers who were watching the craft from the shore or from their boats gave up hope of any excitement when they saw and heard the salutes. But two went out to the *Hornet*, were received cordially by Capt. Shewell, who, over a glass of wine in his cabin—appropriately hung with pictures of Nelson and Collingwood—told what he was proceeding to Alaska to recruit a crew shipwrecked on an island, and that he was leaving the next day and would not get some cool, though he feared it would be difficult cooling up that night. Still he did not need a great deal, he said—which was indeed the case—but he did need some, and he knew that for his own safety and the *Hornet*'s he must have it. After this, with cheerful compliments and the prefatory declaration on his part that there was nothing dutiable in the cargo, he left him gruffly pleased with his companion and extracted the offending grinder. The cat was one day observed to be conducting itself like a creature demented, jumping in the air, rolling about and rushing in and out of the house. Next he took to "clawing" his jaws, and lastly brought out a tooth, which was found to be so far decayed as to be quite hollow. As he told me to keep it for mending the coat, and I—I hadn't thought to tell him I didn't do it; so it's yours—for I sha'n't take it. And Nellie, in spite of his looking so shabby, I believe he's awfully rich, and he's come here this way to find out what we're like, and what we mean. I wish he'd adopt us and take us away from here; he's a great dear old soul." Uncle John!

"Oh, Gertie, cried Nellie indignantly. "You mustn't do it for me, I gave it to you. If he's ever so rich, I'd be ashamed to talk so when Uncle John has been so kind. What would he have done when mother died, if he had not been willing to give us a home? And didn't he promise to take care of us at school until we were old enough to teach and support ourselves? It's very ungrateful to say Uncle Silas is nice, just because he has given you a bright gold piece!"

Gertie disappeared, but in a moment she returned with a flushed face, and dropping the gold piece into Nellie's lap, she stammered:

"He—he told me to keep it for mending the coat, and I—I hadn't thought to tell him I didn't do it; so it's yours—for I sha'n't take it. And Nellie, in spite of his looking so shabby, I believe he's awfully rich, and he's come here this way to find out what we're like, and what we mean. I wish he'd adopt us and take us away from here; he's a great dear old soul." Uncle John!

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*With Follows Desire.*

Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence: If a bucket of water during a dry season is placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine the latter will turn from its course and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water.

three boats pushed out from the *Hornet* and rowed swiftly to shore, passing a customs boat as they went, which was saluted by the officers in command. After this, boats kept passing back and forth for a long time between the *Hornet* and the shore, which was natural, seeing that a first night in the harbor of a hundred ships and men. If these sailors had been watching closely, however, it would have been seen that they visited but few saloons on shore and drank little, and then evidently "as a blind." Close watching would also have discovered the fact that there were a few people on shore who were glad to see the safe arrival of the *Hornet*, and who, about one o'clock in the morning, were still on deck. The cook, Capt. Shewell, as they had him good-by. Then for the rest of the night coal was carried out to the *Hornet* in boats instead of her coming to the dock to load.

By daybreak her coal was aboard; cleaning up then came and preparations to depart. Capt. Shewell's eye was now much on the *Cormorant*. He had escaped one danger, he had landed half a million dollars' worth of opium in the night under the very nose of the law, and while custome, he had a right to do it. And the *Cormorant* was the *Cormorant*.

"Living here practically on Uncle John's charity, don't you think we had better leave him entirely out of the question?" asked Nellie.

"Even when he goes about spying and criticising everything we do? And worried old Susan's life almost out, looking into the soup pot and adding more water for fear it won't go round?"

In spite of herself Nellie laughed gaily.

"It's no laughing matter," her sister declared. "Besides, if Uncle John isn't glad to see his own brother, I don't see why we should pretend to be."

"But I'm not going to pretend at all—"

"Gertrude! Helen!—one of you come down!" cried a gruff voice from below. And Nellie, obeying the summons, found Uncle John in the dim sitting-room with his newly arrived and evidently unwelcome guest.

Left alone, Gertie still pondered over the unexpected letter which that morning had announced to Uncle John the almost immediate arrival of the brother he had not seen for a quarter of a century, and the orders which old Susan had therupon received to practice various extra economies which might tend to shorten the stay of the unwelcome visitor. So supper that night proved an even more frugal and unsocial meal than usual. Uncle John preserved his customary grim silence; the two girls were always overawed and quiet in his presence, while the newcomer seemed occupied in examining his surroundings.

"Well, brother," he remarked, at last, "I might say you're a mess," said Shewell, softly.

"My God! how could you do it?" replied his brother, aghast.

Meanwhile the anchor had been raised and the *Hornet* was moving toward the harbor mouth.

"You have ruined us both," said Richard Debney.

"Neither, Dick! I'll save your bacon."

He made a sign for full steam ahead, and the *Hornet* began to race through the water before Capt. Debney guessed his purposes.

"What do you mean to do?" he asked sternly, as he saw his own gig falling astern.

"To make it hard for you to blow me to pieces. You've got to do it, of course, if you can, but I must get a start."

"How far do you intend taking me?"

"As far as Farlione's, perhaps."

Richard Debney's face had a sick look. "Take me to your cabin," he whispered.

That was what he wanted, the closed door of which he well knew, and it is as well not to listen too closely to those who part know that they will never meet again. They had been children in the one mother's arms; there was nothing in common between them now except the old love.

Nearing the Farlione, Capt. Debney was put off in an open boat. Standing there alone he was once more a naval officer, and he called out sternly. "Sir, I hope to sink you and your smuggling craft in four and twenty hours!"

Capt. Shewell spoke no words, but saluted slowly, deliberately, and watched his brother's boat recede till it was a speck upon the sea, as it moved toward Golden Gate.

"Good old Dick!" he said at last as he turned toward the bridge; "and he'll do it if he can."

But he never did, for as the *Cormorant* cleared the harbor that evening there came an accident to the machinery, and with two days' start the *Hornet* was not on her way to be sold again to the South American republic.

And Edward Debney, once the captain, what does it matter? His mother believed him dead—let us do the same.—Westminster Budget.

*Cat Puts Its Aching Tooth.*

A correspondent of a Scottish country weekly tells a story of a cat which somehow had a toothache, turned surgeon and extracted the offending grinder. The cat was one day observed to be conducting itself like a creature demented, jumping in the air, rolling about and rushing in and out of the house.

The cat was indeed the *Hornet*, and that he was leaving the next day and would not get some cool, though he feared it would be difficult cooling up that night. Still he did not need a great deal, he said—which was indeed the case—but he did need some, and he knew that for his own safety and the *Hornet*'s he must have it. After this, with cheerful compliments and the prefatory declaration on his part that there was nothing dutiable in the cargo, he left him gruffly pleased with his companion and extracted the offending grinder.

The *Hornet* was quite unmoved by her sister's indignation, but finding that Nellie utterly refused to share her sudden bright anticipations, she finally de-

## OPPORTUNITY.

The rising sun with golden light  
The birth of day declares;  
High in the sky the sun is bright  
Steals us unawares.

So thus when man is in his prime  
And hours o'er him shower.  
Aging will come old Father Time  
And bring him down.

A lesson then for me and you  
As on through life we speed;  
Now is the only time to do—  
Take warning then and heed.

"Another day" may never come  
Nor ever last for me.  
And this day's work is done  
May be the last for me.

—Percey Smith, in *Ram's Horn*.

## A CASTLE IN THE AIR.

But another, old man! Now, Nell, you needn't pretend that you like the prospect one bit better than I do, I only am honest enough to say what I think; and I'm not strong enough to get along with I am sure.

"Living here practically on Uncle John's charity, don't you think we had better leave him entirely out of the question?" asked Nellie.

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The *Hornet* was quite unmoved by her sister's indignation, but finding that Nellie utterly refused to share her sudden bright anticipations, she finally de-

scended to the kitchen and took old Susan into her confidence, much to that good woman's astonishment.

"Law, Miss Gertie, tain't possible!" said Susan. "I've been in the family since them I was born, by my Mr. John was alwas quic an' cumsilive, but for all that, kin an' honest as the day is long, and that's where Mr. Silas—alwas wild an' mad, and he wus—he worried his poor granmas to death. An' from what I see, tain't at all likely he's changed his ways."

The plain statement rather shook the foundations of the air castle which Gertie had begun to build; but still, os thinking it over, she decided that old Silas might be wrong, and especially as she noticed that she had said "he wus—he worried his poor granmas to death."

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## Montezuma's Daughter.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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## CHAPTER XX.

THOMAS MARX.

On such a mournful moment, I watched the golden curtains close behind her. Then I sank back upon the couch and instantly was lost in sleep, for I was faint and weak and so dazed with weariness that at the time I awoke I knew not where I was, or the purpose of my sleep. Afterward, however, it came back to me. I must have slept for many hours, for when I awoke it was far into the night. It was night, but rain had stopped, and the bars of light which passed came the sound of tumult and fighting and red rays of light cast by the flames of burning houses. One of those windows was above my couch, and standing there I saw the prince of the Otomies. He had come to me, because of the wound in my side, I drew myself up till I could look through the bars. Then I saw that the Spaniards, not content with the capture of the city, had set fire to the houses, and were shooting at them with stones and arrows.

Now I dropped down from the window place and began to think as to what I should do, for again my life was in danger. Should I leave Otonie and escape to the Spaniards, if it were possible, taking my chance of death at the hands of De Garcia? Or should I stay among the Aztecs, if they would give me shelter? I had no choice but to stay with them, and leave Otonie alone, though it would be difficult to do this and keep my honor. One thing I understood—if I married Otonie it would be at her own price, for it would be her life and I have given over all hope of returning to England and to my betrothed. Of this indeed there was little chance. Still, while life remained to me it might come about if I was free. But once more the winds were led by them, and could never be led by me. De Garcia's life, and so far as Libo was concerned, I should be dead. How could I be thus faithless to her memory and my truth, and on the other hand, how could I discard the woman who had given me life, and given so dear to me, though there was one yet dearer?

While I sat musing on the couch the curtain was drawn, and a man entered bearing a torch. It was Guatimau, as he had come from the fray. The torch was finished for that night. The plumes were shorn from his head, his golden armor was hacked by the Spanish swords, and he bled from a shot wound in the neck.

"Greeting, Teule!" he said. "Certainly I never thought I should fall into your hands again, this master. But it is a strange world, and now, if never before in Tenochtitlan, those things happen for which we look the least. But I have no mind for words. I came to summon you before the council."

"What is to be my fate?" I asked.

"To be dragged back to the stone of sacrifice."

"Nay, have no fear of that. But for the rest I cannot say. In an hour you may be dead or great among us, if any of us can be called great, than others of shame and infamy, and still more dead for me among the princesses and the consuls, so she says, and if you have a heart you should be grateful to her, for it seems to me that few women have loved a man so much. As for me, I have been employed elsewhere," and he glanced at his armor, "and I have no time for you. I am here to answer for you. Come, friend, for the torch burns low. By this time you must be well seasoned in dangers. One more or less will matter as little to you as to me."

Then I rose from the couch, and went to the end of the chamber hall where they morning I had received adoration as a god. Now I was a god no longer, but a prisoner on trial for his life. Upon the dais where I had stood in the hour of my godhead he was seated, the three priests and the women who had left alone. Some of them, like Guatimau, were clad in rent and bloody mail, others in their customary dress, and one in a priest's robe. They had only two things in common among them—the sternness of their faces and the determination of their wills, for they said nothing right nor decided wrong, which was but a little thing, but to take counsel as to how they might expel the Spaniards before the city was destroyed.

Then I rose from the couch, and in an instant of the half circle, and in whom I knew Guatimau, who would be the emperor should Montezuma die, looked up quickly and said:

"Who is this, Guatimau, that you bring with you? Ah, I remember—the Teule who is the god Teotzin, and who escaped the sacrifice today. What is to be done with this man? Say, is it lawful that he be led back to sacrifice?"

Then the priest answered: "I grieve to say that it is not lawful, most noble prince. This man has been the enemy of the gods; he has been wounded by the knife of the Holy. But he has rejected him in a fatal hour, and he must lie there no more. Slay him if you will, but not upon the altar."

"What then, shall be done with him?" said the prince again.

"He is of the blood of the Teules, and therefore an enemy. One thing is certain—he must not be suffered to join the white devils, for then they would be too strong for us."

"It is not best that he be put away forthwith?"

Now several of the council nodded their heads, but others sat silent, making no sign.

"Come," said Guatimau, "we have no time to waste over this man when the lives of thousands are hourly at stake. The question is, shall the Teule be slain?"

Then Guatimau rose and spoke, saying: "Your majesty, no man knows better than that you may put this sentence to better use than to kill him. I know him well. He is brave and loyal, as I have proved. Moreover, he is not all a Teule, but half of another race, and as such as the Aztecs them also have knowledge of their customs and mode of warfare, which is lack, and I think that he may be able to give us good counsel in our strain."

The counsel was silent, and the door opened, and Guatimau coldly, "I send that shall lead us to the fangs of the Teules. Who shall answer for this foreign devil, that he will not betray us if we trust him?"

"I will answer with my life," answered Guatimau.

"Your life is of too great worth to be set aside," said Guatimau. "Man of this

white breed are llars, and his own word is of no value even if he gives it. I think that he is safe to kill him and have done with him."

"This man is wed to Otonie, princess of the Otomies. Montezuma's daughter, of your name?" said Guatimau, and his soft loves were still as she had offered her upon the stone of sacrifice with him.

"I think she will answer for him also. Shall she be summoned before you?"

"If you wish, nephew, but a woman in love is a dangerous creature, and she might be accused her also. Moreover, she was his wife according to the rule of religion only. Is it your desire that the princess should be summoned before you, comrade?"

"How some say, but the most, those knew what his judgment would be. At last he spoke:

"We have need of Otonie, my niece, and it is of no avail to fight against a woman's love. Teule, we give you life, and with the life honor and wealth, and the greatest of our possessions. In exchange, and in place of your armament, the Spaniards and invent their camp so closely that no food can reach them and their allies, the Tlascalans. If this is done, within 10 days none of them shall return to the back of the coast. But to do this first they must win out of the city, and if dikes are cut through the causeways that will be no easy task. Then when they strive to cross, and are beaten with the spear, they will be forced to seek help, then, I say, will be the hour to attack them and to destroy them utterly."

I ceased and a murmur of applause followed the speech of the council.

"It seems to me that the causeway is very weak, and men and royalty often offend before the council."

"This is the question, prince," said Guatimau, "whether Teule shall be willing to take the oath? The Prince Guatimau here touches for him, and he says, moreover, that you will vow for him also. A woman can be a woman, but a man is a man, so let us see how you use them. If you betray us—nay, if you but think on treachery, I swear to you that the vileness of the Teules is greater than that of the vulture, and it would turn your heart to water, you and your wife, your children and your servants. Come, let him be sworn!"

I bowed, and my hands swayed, and I mist gathered before my eyes. Once again was saved from instant death.

Presently it cleared, and looking up my eyes met those of the woman who had saved me, Otonie, my wife, and I laid upon her bosom my head. Then the prince forward bearing a wooden bowl, carved about with strange signs, and a flint knife, and bade me bare my arm. He cut my flesh with the knife, so that blood ran down my arm, and then he emptied on to the ground, muttering invocations the while. Then he turned and looked at Guatimau as though in question, and Guatimau answered with a bitter laugh:

"Let him be baptized with the blood of his wife, Otonie, my niece, for he is not fit to be born!"

"Nay, lord," said Guatimau, "these two have mingled bloods already upon the stone of sacrifice, and the blood of the wife and wife's son also is already vowed for me, and I offer names in earnest of my faith."

"This Teule has good friends," said Guatimau.

"Otonie, my bride, my overmuch."

Then Guatimau turned toward the wall, and when she turned he could have seen him pointing to the bullet wound upon his neck.

"I have little to say, lord. If the Prince Otomie is willing to assist me, to aid and comfort me, then I will speak for himself."

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# COLD WEATHER!

creates a demand for warm clothing. Our store is full of Fall and Winter Goods.

Dress Goods,  
Mantles,  
Grey Flannels,  
Canton Flannels,  
Mantle Cloths,  
Grey Blankets,  
White Blankets,  
Conforters,  
Ladies' Vests.  
Furs, etc.

Men's Underwear,  
At all prices,  
Top Shirts,  
Heavy Pants,  
Cardigans,  
Mits and Gloves,  
Overcoats,  
Hats and Caps,  
etc., etc.

The above are a few of the lines we carry. We are prepared to show the best value ever offered in Deseronto. We have a large stock (by far too large) and it must be converted into money. Look out for bargains.

## R. MILLER,

Agent for the Standard Fashion Co. of New York.

### REMEMBER THE BIG

### Money Saving Sale

OF

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
and Ready-made Clothing,

NOW GOING ON AT

J. J. KERR'S.

Still greater reductions will be made the coming ten days in order to effect a speedy reduction of present stocks before arrival of new Fall and Winter Goods.

Close cash buyers of Deseronto and vicinity should avail themselves of the greatest opportunity ever offered to buy new seasonable goods at the actual cost of production.

**J. J. KERR.**

Main street, Deseronto.

**A. Bristol & Son's**  
PICTON.

WILL HOLD THEIR

Fall Opening

OF

Millinery

AND

Mantles

ON

WEDNESDAY.

SEPTEMBER 19th

and following days.

They will also show a large variety of latest novelties in Imported Goods in every department of the store, especially in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Carpets, House-furnishings, etc.

Customers from Deseronto who purchase goods to the value of \$5.00 are allowed fare one way, and full return fare where purchases amount to \$10.00 or over.

One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods in Ontario can be seen by visiting our store this season.

**A. Bristol & Son**  
PICTON.

### JOHN WHITE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late John White, ex-Roslin Town Trustee, Oct. 1st, was conducted by a vast concourse of people from all parts of the Bay District. The casket containing the body arrived at Roslin on the 30th, having been brought from home just one week previous to the funeral. The funeral service was held at the home of the deceased by Rev. J. Black, Presbyterian minister at Belleville, assisted by Rev. S. A. McLean, late a clergyman, now a deputy grand chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, breached the funeral service. The conduct of the procession was as follows: The Grand Lodge of Ontario East, All living Orangemen of Eastern Ontario were present, including county and district officers. At the request of Mrs. White and family the bearers were chosen from Mr. White's immediate personal friends. The party were: Messrs. N. Reid, W. L. Hamilton N. B. Falkiner, and Chas. Hudson, of Belleville, Robt. Gordon, Tweed; and M. Hill, Shannavon. The pall bearers selected by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ontario East were Hon. M. Bowell, P. G. M. B. A., T. A. Kidd, Grand Master; Wm. Johnson, P. G. M., F. M. Clarke, Grand Secretary; A. Bradley, Deputy Grand Master; Wm. P. G. D. C. D. A. The procession was headed by Mr. W. H. Craig of Tweed, Grand Director of Ceremonies of Ontario East, who was ably assisted by Past County Master Master, Porter of Hungerford. The various Liberal Conservative Associations of North East Ontario District were represented. The end of the procession had not left Mr. White's late residence when the head of it was at the grave yard, three quarters of a mile distant.

The Rev. Mr. Black, the grave was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Black, after which Hon. Mr. Bowell touchingly referred to a life long acquaintance with the deceased. Hon. Mr. Bowell said that it was always a difficult task on an occasion like this to speak of the deceased, as he had been interred so soon after his decease, an intimacy which had existed from the time he came to the county of Hastings until so suddenly terminated by the hand of death. In lodge work and in business matters he had known the deceased intimately and, although he had his hobbies like others, he had a kind word for every man he met. It was their duty as brethren to bury the foulness and then remember only the estimable traits in his character as with others had found John White always ready to do his duty. As a head of family he had a kind hearted, affectionate husband and affectionate husband and father, anxious that his family should not only grow up respectable but that they would occupy positions second to none in the community. The deceased, he said possessed wonderful natural ability and force of character which had gained for him a position in the country of which anyone might feel a just pride.

He referred to the sanguine temperament of the deceased, which knew no such word as failure, and which caused him to look upon the bright side of life, which with his natural buoyancy was one of the reasons of his success.

He then referred to the great shock it was to him when he heard of the sudden death of his friend and tendered in deep sympathy to the stricken widow and hoped that she would bear her affliction with the resignation of those who believe in the children of God. He expressed the wish that the children might emulate the qualities of the father who had gone before.

The Orange service was then read by Provincial Grand Master, T. A. Kidd, Past Grand Master of British America the Hon. M. Bowell, and Grand Chaplain Rev. S. A. Durran.

**CONDOLENCE FROM HIS PARTY.**

The following resolution of condolence from the Liberal Conservative Association of the Hastings was received by Mrs. White:

**Mrs. John White, Roslin.**

Dear Friends—The members of the East Hastings Liberal Conservative Association desire to express their sympathy with yourself and family, in the death of your loved husband, and if human words could assuage your grief or make less keen your sense of sorrow, would tell them; we know, however, that they cannot, and that if our message be brief, it is none the less heartfelt.

His death has come to us so unexpectedly that we cannot yet realize that he with whom we have fought so many political battles, and who has been a leader in our community, cheering words in hours when hearts less brave than his would have given up the conflict in despair, and we will treasure through life the privilege we had of being counted his friend.

Dear Friends—We desire to assure the members of the East Hastings Liberal Conservative Association share somewhat with you in the loneliness of these hours, are deeply touched with your bereavement and acutely feel the loss of him who is gone.

P. R. DALY,  
President.  
CHAS. HUDSON,  
Secretary.

Roslin, Oct. 2nd, 1894.

**A DIFFERENCE IN BOY'S SUITS.**

Once parents buy a little suit or overcoat of Sanford's men's wear, they will buy no other. The Oak Hall, Belleville, has made a case study of the children's clothing trade, and for fit finish and goodness of wear you must have Sanford's. The Oak Hall have the exclusive control for Belleville of this celebrated Maker's clothing.

**A GREAT SNAP.**

The Oak Hall, Belleville, have struck a great snap on 500 pairs of men's heavy fall great coat pants. Did you ever hear tell of these at \$1 per pair? We think not. But in a few days you can get one pair or more at the Oak Hall. The Oak Hall is the center of the trade, and you have never struck. Remember only \$1 per pair, and we never advertise nonsense.

**ARE WE IN IT?**

Does the steamer North King tied up in Port Hope Wednesday morning it was discovered that her shaft was cracked. The steamer Resolute of Deseronto, will be placed on the North King's route, until the break has been repaired.

A large moose was struck by a westbound freight train on the Grandmoundville Railway. The moose was running ahead of a train approaching a bridge, about one foot long, but on landing it lost its footing and was struck by the train. It was bled to death and loaded on the train.

Or do you suffer from noise in the head? Then send 3 cent stamp and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for how cure which costs comparatively nothing. A sensible work on deafness and the ear. Address, PROE, G. CHASE, Montreal.

### CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Rev. R. J. Craig and family sailed from New York last Saturday. They had a pleasant trip to this city.

Rev. A. Yeomans conducted the funeral services last Sunday. He will also fill the pulpit next Sunday. Services at the usual hours.

Mr. R. Geddes lead the Y. P. S. C. Endeavor Society at the great convention in Kingston this week.

At a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. Endeavor Society at the church, several officers were elected for the ensuing six months.

Miss Lowe, president; Miss Robertson and Miss Gertrude Davis, vice-presidents; Mr. C. H. Day, secretary; Miss Myra Bogart, treasurer.

The senior division of the Mission Band meets in the church parlor this evening; the junior division in the same place tomorrow afternoon.

**GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.**

Mr. E. B. F. Johnston, Q.C. has been appointed Inspector of Registry Offices *ad interim*; Mr. Roderick B. Matheson, of Ottawa, has been appointed Commissioner *pro tem.* in place of Mr. W. M. Matheson, resigned. A number of appointments for the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have been made. Mr. G. Jarvis of London has been appointed manager of the poultry department. Mr. Jarvis is a man of great experience in poultry breeding and poultry judging, and has taken many prizes. Mr. G. E. Day and Mr. H. L. Hatt have been appointed professors of agriculture. Mr. William Remond has been superintendent, Mr. James Reynolds assistant resident master and mathematical master, and Mr. R. W. Green engineer.

**DISTRICT ITEMS.**

Gratton is building the first silo at Stellia.

The site has been staked out for the new house of industry at Athens.

St. Andrew's congregation, Belleville, will build a church to cost \$30,000.

A great many buildings are being erected on the hill between the two towns.

After Nov. 20 there will be a full regatta of small boats at Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

Jaffray's county agricultural society comes out \$500 short owing to the rainy weather.

The remains of Andrew Donaldson who died at Portsmouth were interred at Amherst Island.

In the breach of promise case, Campbell vs. Campbell, was decided at Perth, damages were fixed at \$300.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church realized over \$28 by a laund' on the day of the Stellia fair.

In the case of malicious injury to property Maracle vs. Hamby, the plaintiff was allowed \$20 and costs.

Over 12,000 bushels of potatoes have been delivered at Great Bend, N. Y., station during two weeks.

Meridian brass band, defunct for some time, has received much to the delight of the people of that village.

Lewis Vanlaurin, Nanapee, slipped on the wet sidewalk opposite his store and injured his knee-epitatively.

The Thos. S. Clarkson estate has given \$150,000 to the village of Portsmith, N. Y. for erecting a school of technology.

Two farmers in Howe and Stirlington will be fined \$10 and costs for sending advertisements to change horses.

At Bellville, Monday last Daniel Lockwood, aged 77, and Mrs. E. Wardraugh, aged 60, were unite in holy wedlock.

The Gauncane council passed a bylaw defining the fire limits and prohibiting the erection of a building inside these limits without a permit.

In a breach of promise case at Penetanguishene, the plaintiff, Mrs. Albert Duley, was given \$200 for \$300 by consent. The parties came from near Egaville. There was another breach of promise case—Elizabeth McCauley against Chas. Marion. The plaintiff got \$75.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Anna T. Welch of Waterloo, N. Y., widow of Mr. Welch, was married to Mr. Charles Wilcox, aged 23. After fifteen days of wedded bliss the aged bride left for Dayton, Ohio, announcing that she would live with him no longer. His bride gave him plenty of money, but he spent it riotously living.

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# The Tribune.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1894.

NO. 5.

VOL. XII

## THE TRIBUNE Published every Friday Morning. THE DESERONTO NEWS CO. EDITED AND PROPRIETORS.

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1 Col. \$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	50¢	25¢
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Local Notices, 5cts a line, first insertion 3 cents  
and line each subsequent insertion.

Local Notices, 6cts a line.

Classified Ads. 10cts a line.

Binders, 20 cents per inch.

## Mantles and Furs.

is our theme this week, and will be all the month, because we are having a specially cheap sale of both.

## MANTLES AND FURS, WHY?

Well, we bought a manufacturer's samples of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles, Jackets, Cloaks and Reverses, at such a low price; also a full shipment direct from Max Meyers & Co., of Berlin, Germany, to a large Toronto firm, which was stopped in transit and sold to us at such a price that we can give you anything in Jackets or Mantles at less than regular wholesale prices.

NOW, DONT FORGET IT! See our stock before you buy anywhere—you will save from \$3 to \$7 on a Jacket; that's worth doing these times. The very latest styles in both Ladies', Misses' and little Tot's Garments.

## NOW AS TO FURS.

We have a tremendous stock—more Furs than all the stores in the country put together. We don't want to wait for the severe weather. Usually the fur trade is done in November and December, and we are crowded to death with orders when we can't get enough hands to turn them out.

You know now that you are going to buy Furs when it's cold, why not now, when you get a larger assortment to choose from, and give us time to get out the work in good shape? In order to induce you to give your orders now we will sell you at specially low prices all this month.

We are showing Men's Fur Coats of every kind, Ladies' Fur Mantles, Capes and Collars, Muffs, Boas, Children's Caps, Caps, Muffs, Collars, Jackets.

We guarantee all our work. Our men's best Fur Coats and Ladies' American Jackets of our own make are warranted for from three to five years.

Don't go in blind and buy ready-made garments from people who don't know any more about the furs than the furs do about themselves.

We have a tremendous stock of the skins. You can see just what material goes into your garment. We can tell you what we know about them and give you a word of advice often that will save you good money. We have spent years at this business, and claim to know something about it.

New Golf Cloths for those stylish Golf Caps, now so popular in the cities.

New Stock of Men's Cloth Overcoats and Suits, and new Cloths to make them up to order.

NEW DRESS GOODS bought at a sacrifice, which enables us to sell you to order.

Wool French Merino, in all colors, at 35 cents a yard, worth 60 cents.

STILL ANOTHER LOT of handsome Wool Bengalines to be sold at 60c., worth 75c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING. Last Saturday a great day for Millinery; the biggest Millinery day we ever had for the time of year. Newest, freshest, latest novelties by every morning's express. Try our new Milliner this season. Sure to please you.

HINCH & CO., NAPANEE,  
CHEAPSIDE,

The great Dry Goods, Millinery, Housefurnishing and Furniture Emporium of the Central District.

## To the People of Deseronto and Vicinity.

Do you know that you have the Largest and Best FURNITURE WAREROOMS

between Toronto and Montreal right here in Deseronto?

And do you know that you can get

--- HOUSE FURNISHINGS --- as good and as cheap as anywhere in Central Ontario?

At the present time we are offering

## OILCLOTHS AND CARPETS

at a bargain.

Come and get your Oilecloths for your stoves, etc., from

## JOHN DALTON,

Deseronto, Oct. 3rd, 1894. St. George St.

While the Japanese were besieging

## PING YANG

we secured a line of

## Japan Tea

in 5 lb. Caddies, which we offer at \$1.25 each.

It is the best value in Belleville.

Try one.

## J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

Geocers, Seed and Feed Merchants,

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

## BLESSINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent

Oct. 19.—Several meetings are being conducted here this week.

Mr. Dorland Ross is very ill at present, and under the doctor's care.

Mrs. R. Haight met with a very bad accident last Saturday. While doing her morning work she suddenly fell in a fit. She remained unconscious the greater part of the day.

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rawley were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson last Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Cole spent Sunday with the parental roof.

A party of your people spent Saturday and Sunday in the village of Stirling.

A very enjoyable time was spent by a party of Miss Frank Robinsons.

Mr. Johnston also paid a visit to our school on Monday eve of last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. Cole.

Last evening had a very serious fight last Sunday evening by a couple of youngsters in the fence corner.

We had a great reunion here a few weeks ago.

Talk is cheap and is causing a great deal of trouble in our neighborhood.

The weather remains unsettled and quite cold.

Miss B. Robinsons of Madoc model school, visiting friends in this place.

Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Thompson, of Lansdale, is visiting the members of the congregation.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Robinsons visited the school on Monday night of this week, Rev. and Mrs. Garbutt were visited by a large party of the members and friends of the congregation.

Mr. & Mrs. John Thompson, of the same place, were present.

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**Like a Miracle**

Consumption—Low Condition  
Wonderful Results from Taking  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Hannah Hood

Toronto, Ont.

Four years ago while in the old country England, my daughter Hannah was sent away from the hospital, in a very low condition with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and weak action of the heart. The trial nerves were very bad, so every time she would have her heart begin to fail, it would be ten days before she could get over it again. Then she began to get worse, and for 12 weeks she was unable to get out of bed, she coughed and vomited, purged, lost weight, and became very poor. Her body just about got up to her head to be propped up with pillows. Doctors said,

"Did She Was Past All Help."

She was sent back to the "Home for Lepers." But I waited long as I could hold my hand up she should not. We then began

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting stronger, walks around, is out doors every day; has no trouble with her throat and no cough, and her heart seems to be all right again. She has a first class appetite now, and is getting strong every day. A miracle! W. WYATT, 29 Marion Street, Parkdale, Toronto, Ontario.

**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, etc.



This Giant Cough Curer promises cure where all others fail. Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, etc. No Remedy or Author for Consumption has not failed to cure thousands, and will CURE YOU if taken in time. Sold by druggists at a reasonable price. For same price as Chemist uses SHILOH'S BELADONNA PLASTER use SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you cancer? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price, 50cts. Injuctor free.

**Canada Life.**  
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

## Capital and Funds:

OVER 13,000,000 DOLLARS.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER \$2,250,000.

GET FIUES FREE

**F. S. RATHBUN**

AGENT,

Before placing your insurance elsewhere.

**Low Rates.  
Large Results.  
Perfect Security****FARMERS,**Why trade your Wheat for that  
will not  
MAKE GOOD BREAD?Our Flour will always Please  
You, and

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

We pay Highest Market Price for  
Wheat.

Our

**SALT**best quality in the city, and  
Only One Dollar per Barrel.

Give us a call.

**THE RATHBUN CO'Y.  
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE****The Tribune.**

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1894.

**DISTRICT ITEMS.**

Ataprior has one hundred telephones.

There were 525 entries at Haugford.

The Kingston public schools like those of Deseronto are overcrowded.

John Quinn, of Erinville, won the bicycle race at the Tweed fair.

In Kingston bags of potatoes which are being short weight are confiscated.

A court of inquiry will investigate the affairs of the 10th battalion.

A. S. Sprague's factory at Big Island took the first prize for cheese at Deseronto falls.

Harold C. James, of Bridgewater, has secured an apprenticeship on an ocean vessel.

Rev. Fidler, rector of Whitby, has resigned his congregation being \$2,000 less for salary.

Mattawa will be lit with electricity in a few days thus getting the start of old Mattawa.

Already there are two or three candidates in the field for the doubtful honor of being mayor of Kington.

Miss Thrasher, of Thrasher's Corner, picked a bunch of ripe raspberries on Oct. 12th, a second crop.

The barns and stables of Henry J. Davis, North Sauganac, were burned on Sunday evening.

James A. Roy, brewer, will erect on Front street one of the most handsome business buildings in the city.

Schools have to be closed in several districts of Fitzroy township on account of severe fave and diphtheria.

John Givens, guard in the Kingston penitentiary, and Ned Tedale, of Belleville, were married on Monday.

At Naperville, Ill., A. Jarvis, of the Church of England, announced Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd from the pulpit.

D. W. Ball has bought the Billings Laird property in Bath, lot and dwelling, and is rebuilding and fitting it up for rent.

Byron Hicks, East Marysburgh, picked in his orchard some five Northern spires, one of which measured 14 inches in circumference.

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## INVOCATION TO AUTUMN.

Mosai! Mosai! Moan!  
Oh, autumn wind!  
Moan for sweet days' dead,  
For hopes forever past—  
For kind words unused—  
Moan!

Drip, drip, drip,  
Sullen autumn skies!  
Weep for the world laid  
In their narrow bed,  
Weep o'er their head.  
Weep!

Sold  
Wall! wall! wall!  
Restless autumn wind!  
Wall that Loyal's inc'd,  
False, but full of grace—  
Should all mankind efface—  
Wall!

Weep! weep! weep!  
Sudden! love's taken,  
And fond vows broken,  
Weep for harsh words spoken—  
Weep.

## A STRANGE TALE.

"Ralph," said Mr. Kline, as he warily dropped into a chair in the kitchen, "you'll have to ring the bell to-night; I'm clean played out! The rheumatism's got me again. I lit up the church and turned the lamp low before I came home; but as for going back to-night I can't do it."

"All right, I'll do it," said Ralph, a sturdy boy of fifteen. "All I'll have to do will be to turn up the light and ring the bell twice. I suppose."

Arrived at the church he pulled the big key from his pocket, unlocked and opened the door and walked in. The body of the church, which was not large, was dimly lit by a dozen lamps, which Ralph speedily turned up so that the building was cheerful in a glow of light. Then he walked to the vestry, and, opening a small door at one side, glanced at the nickel clock which was suspended on the wall.

"Five minutes of 7," he exclaimed to himself. "Time I was ringing."

Ralph closed the door of the tower room and took off his coat. By lamplight the bell rope seemed like some great snake stretching across the floor, where darkness hid everything. But Ralph was too accustomed to the interior of the place to think of this. He reached up and took a firm grasp on the rope, threw his weight upon it and slowly sank toward the floor.

The bell, which was a big one, hung in a cradle, and the bell rope, passing up into the belfry, was fastened in the groove of a large wheel, which, when turned by a pull on the rope, rocked the bell and threw the iron tongue against its sides. The bell was very heavy and it took a couple of vigorous pulls, even when Mr. Kline himself had hold of the rope, to bring any sound forth.

Twice Ralph pulled and hung upon the rope but the cradle began to move perceptibly. Even the bell did not ring, and the boy threw all his strength and weight into a third effort.

As he did so, it seemed to him that the rope came toward him much more quickly than it should, and then, before he could let go, it suddenly loosened up above, and fell in great spirals to the floor. Fortunately none of the heavy ends struck him; but it gave him a big start, notwithstanding, and he jumped quickly to one side.

There he stood, staring up into the darkness, and wondering what could have happened. Then, realizing that the only way to learn was to go up into the belfry and investigate, he picked up a lantern which stood in a corner, and, lighting it at a lamp standing on the ladder which led to the tower above.

Precisely Ralph struck his head against something and, looking down, he had reached the end of his journey. Holding on with one hand, with the other he unfastened the hook which held down the trap door. Pushing this back, he drew himself up through the opening, and was in the belfry.

For an instant he rested. Then, shivering as a cold blast of wind swept down upon him, he rose to his feet and took up the lantern.

Immediately before him was the rope, dangling from the bell cradle above. Apparently all was well. It seemed to run properly and through the hole in the flooring in which it stood.

He was about to go down the ladder again to discover where the break had occurred when a draft of air stirred the rope, and, as it moved, he saw that it did not go through the hole at all. It came to an end just where it reached the floor.

Ralph placed the lantern beside him and bent down to examine the rope. It seemed to have been severed by some jagged edge, or it was torn and frayed, and bits of metal strewed the floor near by. He concluded that it must have been worn through by rubbing against the sides of the hole through which it had originally passed.

While he was looking at it he was startled by a sharp squeak at his very elbow. He glanced quickly about and a bright spark in a dark corner of the belfry caught his eye. He picked up the lantern and saw it in front of him, and a small gray animal darted under a beam. It was a rat.

All at once Ralph recollects that the old belfry was said to be infested with these animals, and, raising himself, he turned to go. As he did so his foot struck the edge of a floor board and he fell, knocking the lantern over and instantly extinguishing the light.

Somewhat startled now, for the first time, he groped about for the trap door, but could not find it. The moonlight, which came from above, lost itself in the narrow tower, and where he lay it was almost entirely dark. At last, however, his head came in contact with something which he knew was the trap door, but even as he touched it, it fell with a bang! He nervously tried to get it again, but in vain. The door was dashed with the floor about it and there was no ring or projection by which to secure a hold.

As he turned about in every direction there shone in the darkness tiny sparks of light. Ralph knew that these were the eyes of rats. One, or even a couple of the animals, he would not have feared. But a

dozen of them, boldly surrounding him, sent a shiver down his back. He noted, too, that they did not seem afraid of him, though he hanged on the floor and yelled at them. Instead, they grew bolder as their numbers increased, and one of them presently darted across his foot.

Ralph now sprang to his feet and rushed at the enemy. Those in front of him fled, but he could tell by the disappearance of their eyes, but as he moved several of them jumped at him from behind, and one fastened its teeth in his leg. He kicked wildly at this, and the rat was thrown to one side. Another instant sprang at him, and then a half dozen at once, a couple of the vicious little animals fastening themselves in his clothes.

Ralph whirled about, dashing his assailants aside, however, for he was attacked again immediately, and this time more fiercely than before.

Thoroughly terrified now, he yelled loudly and kicked and struck out with fist and foot indiscriminately. But no answer came to his cries. The walls of the tower echoed his voice and the squeaks and squeals of the rats; but that was all.

Something struck Ralph in the face.

Instinctively he made a pass at it with his hand, thinking it was a rat. But his fingers came in contact with the belt rope which shook with the blow, then swayed into his face again.

At the second blow an idea came to him. He seized the belt rope with both hands and grasped the rope and pulled himself from the floor. Then with one tremendous kick he shook off the last of the rats which clung to him, and, hand over hand, raised himself a half dozen feet in the air.

But the strain on his arms soon warned him that he could not long stay in his present position with hand twisting

about the rope as they were. To go down he did not dare. To go up was the alternative; so slowly he pulled himself higher until his head struck something hard. He quickly put out a hand and felt for the obstacle. A short examination told him that it was a beam. Then he remembered that a couple of stout timbers ran across the belfry and gave support to the frame in which hung the bell.

Ralph twisted himself about and tried to force himself between the two beams. But the intervening space would only admit his head and shoulders, and, having worked himself that far upward, he found his legs were so confined that he could scarcely move them. He then clutched at the rope with one hand, and, with the most convenient beam with the other, and for a moment, with great difficulty, resting below him he could hear the rats squeaking, and occasionally he felt the rope shake as some particularly active animal sprang at account.

The movement of the rope suggested a plan to him which promised temporary relief to his arms, and he at once put it into execution. First he lowered himself so that his head was clear of the beams. Then, while he clung fast with one hand he raised the slack rope below and twisted it about the part from which he quickly thrust one leg. It was very difficult work, for the rope was thick and heavy, but when it was done, and he held the rope so that it could not slip, he found he had a fairly comfortable seat.

With the tawdry little parlor while the land played symphonies and antitudes under the window, and we watched the drop of new blood in our stagnant veins. It was not blue blood in the least; it was hearty and red and strong, but it was the better appreciated on that account.

We were four, the bachelor officers—I mean in the room—and one of us was undoubtedly doomed to become the prey of this young person. Which of us heaven had set its mark upon was not then to be guessed. Miss Rohan smiled on all alike.

It was a generous smile which showed two rows of teeth rather heavily upholstered in gold. They suggested that she had eaten a good deal of taffy and pickled lime in her very youthful days. As I see it now, in the light of cool reason, she would have made an ideal milkmaid, for she was plump and fair, her nose was crimson from exposure to the Arizona sun, her hair was dark and curly, and her eyes were blue—real Irish blue. She was in the cool light of reason, however, which she told us that "my husband" had brought for her. She was very much pleased with the gift, and took much pleasure in reading it. We noticed after that she was most careful about breaking, biting, and cutting her bread at dinner, breakfast and luncheon, but "Don't" evidently did not include any reference to man-eats. I think Bayard told her about them, though, after a time, for she ceased making her appearance in public with it, but she bit her nails nervously.

I went away on leave about this time. When I came back there was still a little Bayard, which promised to look very like its mamma. The boy was a good lad, though not very large, had become an expert in trapping the fur bearing animals of forest and stream, and his stock of furs was quite large.

The first intimation we had of the way the wind blew in that family was when the young Mrs. Bayard sat one day on the front steps and read a copy of "Don't," which she told us that "my husband" had brought for her. She was very much pleased with the gift, and took much pleasure in reading it. We noticed after that she was most careful about breaking, biting, and cutting her bread at dinner, breakfast and luncheon, but "Don't" evidently did not include any reference to man-eats. I think Bayard told her about them, though, after a time, for she ceased making her appearance in public with it, but she bit her nails nervously.

Then there was Thomas, who was small and trim. He had enough conceit for a huge man, but, then, conceit is usually in inverse ratio to a man's proportion. He was of the cavalry, too, and he rode a fine horse in the garrison. As to his ancestors, they were Philadelphians, and he led one to believe of the good old Quaker stock.

Also there was Bayard. Now, he was what any man with his name should be—we all know the old motto. And he was blue-blooded; his people were the very best that the United States affords. His mother—stern, refined, high-souled old lady—was dead and had left him her diamonds for his future wife. It did even occur to her that he could marry her, but she had given up that idea, and he was about as manly and whole-souled a fellow as the cavalry held.

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He looked about wildly, and just then a shaft of moonlight glamed on the curved side of the bell. The bell? Why had he not thought of that before? He reached up quickly, and after a little effort, succeeded in grasping one of the beams overhead. He was now swinging on the rope, but had an incentive now, as he was bound to save his life.

Ralph determined that something must be done to attract attention to this place of imprisonment at once. He knew it was useless to call. His voice, couped up between the narrow walls of the high belfry, would never be heard outside, fell as loudly as he might.

He looked about wildly, and just then a shaft of moonlight glamed on the curved side of the bell. The bell? Why had he not thought of that before? He reached up quickly, and after a little effort, succeeded in grasping one of the beams overhead. He was now swinging on the rope, but had an incentive now, as he was bound to save his life.

He was the son of a New England farmer, of the kind called "good, plain people," and he was about as manly and whole-souled a fellow as the cavalry held.

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Suddenly, through the clangor of the bell, he heard the sound of voices. Then a light shot up from the opened trap door, and a voice called out to know what was the matter. There was a note of alarm in the question, for the bell ringing, apparently without hands, was enough to make any one a bit fearful.

Ralph quickly told them how matters stood. He added in warning: "Look out for the rats!"

The man below had a lantern high above his head and then crawled up on the floor, immediately followed by a companion. Ralph recognized the men as neighbors, and descended stiff and cold from his awkward perch.

No rats were to be seen. Frightened by the light and the presence of so many persons, the vicious little beasts had retreated.

Ralph did not wait to investigate more.

Once down the ladder he told his story to the startled congregation, which had nearly all assembled, and then hurried home.

To this day, however, he never looks at the old stone belfry without a shudder.

—At laura Constitution.

## ONE WOMAN.

Her eyes are not "cerulean blue," nor are they "dark as the night"; but they are "bright as the stars" and "full of fire." She has no "special gift" at all—This gentle woman sweet and good, with a smile that lights up her face, yet wears her crown of womanhood With more than queenly grace.

She does not seem to "heat on air, Like thistledown, amidst the dance?" Nor will she "allow me to ride in the ripples of waves and taste her honey." She has no "special gift" at all—This gentle woman sweet and good, with a smile that lights up her face, yet wears her crown of womanhood With more than queenly grace.

She has not sought to "Learnings' heights, Or some such like," nor does she "profess" Study, but she is "wise in her ways." Where tasks for tender hands come, For studies "ethical" overmuch, That she is "wise in her ways." Grow fairer at the last.

—E. Matheson.

## AMBITION'S KNELL.

The chief and first tendency of the army, individually and collectively, is to love all new arrivals; the second and lasting one is to pick them to pieces and to hockle them.

We loved Miss Rohan with true Christian spirit when she first came to the fort, It being the headquarters of the regiment, and we having a band at our disposal, we gave her a serenade upon the night of her entrance upon the military soil. The style of the serenade was largely in what our commander said, "Q. major," being his way of expressing, "I am here."

The programme had been arranged before we had come, and the band was to play the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then we were to sing "Home Sweet Home." We had a good deal of fun with the girl, however, and she was a perfect belle.

She had one habit which was delightful, it was so old-fashioned and quaint, she said, "Yes'm" and "No'm," "Yes'r" and "No'sir," always. Capt. Grant said she was like a servant girl, but when he had been on leave he had been a great favorite with the girl.

We thought she was very good company, and so did the garrison children. They took a violent fancy to her. She played tag and prisoner's base with them; she climbed fences and wood-piles; she sat on the top of the barns; and she rode bareback horses around the post. And when she was such a thoroughly good-hearted girl, generous to the last degree, and such a cook!

For a long time Bayard and Blake divided the honors. Miss Rohan and fate smiled on both equally. But Miss Rohan was a girl with considerable natural beauty to aid her; moreover, her married sister had an eye to the main chance. If there was one thing more than another that she hoped for, it was to be the girl.

With the uprising of the Indians, led by Pontiac, the Ottawa Chief, one of the bravest and most relentless Indians of his day, the whole frontier passed from the sun-shine of peace into the shadow of war.

Post pest fell before the strategy of the red King of the forest, and at last not one of the many forts along the lakes, with the single exception of Detroit, flew the British flag.

In consequence of the war the frontier of the United States was in danger of the tomahawk, and the borders of Virginia and Maryland were threatened.

The Indians heard of the coming storm some time before it reached them.

It was reported that Indian spies were abroad in the land, spying out the weaknesses of the settlements preparatory to a swoop upon them, and one day several were seen in the vicinity of the Brady cabin.

Ted had been trapping along a little stream near home for some time. The boy, who was stout and quick for his years, though not very large, had become an expert in trapping the fur bearing animals of forest and stream, and his stock of furs was quite large.

The first intimation we had of the way the wind blew in that family was when the young Mrs. Bayard sat one day on the front steps and read a copy of "Don't," which she told us that "my husband" had brought for her. She was very much pleased with the gift, and took much pleasure in reading it. We noticed after that she was most careful about breaking, biting, and cutting her bread at dinner, breakfast and luncheon, but "Don't" evidently did not include any reference to man-eats. I think Bayard told her about them, though, after a time, for she ceased making her appearance in public with it, but she bit her nails nervously.

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Also there was Bayard. Now, he was what any man with his name should be—we all know the old motto. And he was blue-blooded; his people were the very best that the United States affords. His mother—stern, refined, high-souled old lady—was dead and had left him her diamonds for his future wife. It did even occur to her that he could marry her, but she had given up that idea, and he was about as manly and whole-souled a fellow as the cavalry held.

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## AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural  
color to the hair,  
and also prevents  
it falling out. Mrs.  
H. W. Fenwick of  
Digby, N. S., says:  
"A little more  
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## Growth

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"Eight years ago, I had the variole, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but tried them all in vain, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I soon began to see the hair begin to appear, and there is now every prospect of a thick growth of hair as before my illness." —Mrs. H. WEBER, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

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PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

*Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache,*

## FIRE INSURANCE.

We beg to advise those desiring fire insurance that we are the agents for

Royal Insurance Company,  
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.  
RESERVE, \$35,000,000.

Western Assurance Company,  
CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.  
CASH ASSETS OVER \$1,550,000.

Commercial Union Insurance Co.,  
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$25,000,000.

British America Assurance Co.,  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
NET SURPLUS, \$32,772.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company  
CAPITAL, \$25,000,000.  
SURPLUS, \$2,612,300.

Alliance Assurance Company,  
CAPITAL, \$25,000,000.

The Liverpool and London and Globe  
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CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.  
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Phoenix Fire Office of London,  
With a written excess as low as any other  
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The standing of these Companies is such  
that all may be satisfied that in case of loss  
the settlement will be prompt and equitable.  
Farmers will find it to their interest to insure  
with us.

Record kept of all Policies and Notices sent  
insurers before expiration of same.

THE RATHBUN CO. LTD.,  
Deseronto, Ont.

## DR. HARTER'S CELERY IRON PILLS NUTRITIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING

These pills are wonderfully efficient, and  
economical. Thirty-five doses in a neat  
narrative case, portable on the person con-  
taining all that can be valuable, in a highly  
convenient form. They are well suited for  
bulky liquid preparations. Druggists  
and dealers, or mail. Price 50 cts., six for  
\$2.50. The Celery Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## WE ARE OPEN

to buy a few hundred bushels of

## BARLEY,

for which we will pay the highest cash  
price.

**FLOUR** is now very cheap.  
If you have not tried some of our  
make do so. We are sure we can  
give you good satisfaction.

**BRAN & SHORTS** still  
keep rather high in price, but as you  
need them, you will always find  
them here at the lowest possible price.

**GROUND FEED** in every  
variety, and as cheap as it can be  
made from clean grain.

**LINSEED MEAL** and  
**OLILCAKE** for your Calves.

**CORN, MILLETS, HUNGARIAN,**  
RAPE and TURNIP SEEDS.

**CORN MEAL, ROLLED OATS**,  
ROLLED WHEAT, ROLLED  
PEAS, SPLIT PEAS

**THE RATHBUN CO. Y.**  
Dundas St. Napanee.

## The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1894.

### DISTRICT ITEMS.

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Stirling is badly in need of a police force.  
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### THE PASSING OF RED BRICK.

In no department of human industry, says the *Washington Post*, has there been greater evolution of late years than in the business of making brick. Formerly we had brick kilns scattered about, and that reached its climax of perfection at Philadelphia, and was shipped thence at great expense all over the country where a brick arch was required. Now, however, we have large brick kilns for architectural use, and in its place has come to stay the brick of lighter red, pink, yellow, and even white.

A brick can be made that is almost as white as a seal's egg, or one that shows the varying tints of an autumn leaf. It is done by adding certain metallic ingredients to the clay. The result has given great strength to the brick. It is the iron in the clay that gives the ordinary brick its deep red. In future most of our cities residence will be built to withstand fire.

The Cleveland Foundry Company's building was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, losing \$100,000.

Princess Ferdinand of Romania, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has given birth to a daughter.

The Cleveland Foundry Company's building was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, losing \$100,000.

John Kehoe, a life constable at St. Vincent's Penitentiary, swallowed a sufficient quantity of tobacco juice to kill himself.

The inquest on Mr. W. R. Elmshore at Montreal resulted in a verdict of death by misadventure.

The United Cloth and Suit Cutters' Union of New York, comprising 700 men, went out on strike in sympathy with the clover makers.

Miss Kate Black, daughter of Mr. Neil Black, of Glencoe township, was killed in a runaway accident near Durban on Wednesday.

The Jay Gould memorial church at Roxbury, N. Y., was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by Chancellor Henry McCracken of New York.

The Illinois Central railroad has given notice of withdrawal from the Western Passengers Association. It will act independently hereafter.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed a resolution urging the immediate construction of the Nipissing and Lake Superior Railways.

The by-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. R. Company was carried in Hamilton by 255 majority.

Prof. Kaufman, Brockville musician, sent to Kingston Penitentiary for seven years, has been released by the Board of Control, and will be allowed to go to his home town.

Miss Emily S. Wood and two young daughters of Mr. John N. Scattherd, who were buried in the same grave in Belgrave cemetery, their buggy was struck by a team of horses.

Mr. John Laughlin of Glencoe township, was driving down a hill on Wednesday night, when his team got beyond control. He was thrown from his wagon and killed.

Mr. W. R. Elmshore, president of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, and one of the wealthiest men in Montreal, succumbed by shooting last Friday, having become insane.

Mr. Eliza Guinness of 376 Parkdale road, Toronto, while on her way to church Sunday morning, suddenly expired. The malady which carried her off was heart disease.

A train was captured by robbers on the P. & P. Railroad, near Napanee, and \$15,000 or \$20,000 stolen from the express car, after it had been blown up with dynamite.

Frederick Turner, a member of a leading family of New Westminster, B. C., is dying from a knife wound inflicted on him by Dr. Irwin, with whom he had been living.

Warden Charles Durston, of Sing Sing prison, is dead. He was the man who executed Kemmler at Auburn prison, the first murderer to suffer death by electrocution in New York state.

The Paris Matin publishes an interview with the Secretary of War, in which he is reported as saying that war between England and France is out of the question.

Hon. Mr. Laurier spoke on Sunday at Shako Lake, Rapid City and Minnedosa. At each place his reception was most cordial, and the people testified their unanimous approval of the liberal policy.

While the customs official who absconded from Alberta and was captured in London, England, has confessed and will return to Canada with Inspector O'Leary, of the Dominion police, leaving Liverpool on October 20th.

The express car on a Southern Pacific train was robbed of \$50,000 by two men last Friday near Sacramento, Cal. The robbers mounted the engine and rode off after securing the express, leaving the express car behind.

Mr. E. L. Lawton, of Frankville, was maimed in a fall while carrying a load of hay. He was brought to Frankville, and sent a bottle of Ayer's Pill.

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## IN COURT.

Wims & Co. brought before Justice Mac—charged that they did maliciously, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, sell Men's Full Cloth Peajackets at \$4.00. Old High Price was the only witness examined. He deposed the wholesale price of Full Cloth Peajackets to-day is more than Wims sells them for. The Justice gave a knowing wink and said: There's a difference between the price of coal and Peajackets; therefore the prisoners are discharged. Competition is the life of trade.

P.S.—Sixty Jackets left.

## TERMS CASH. WIMS &amp; CO.

You  
Don't  
Know,

AND POSSIBLY

NEVER WILL

know just how much furnishing you can do in your house with very little money, unless you inspect

Ritchie's

stock of Carpets and House Furnishings.

Everybody is of one opinion that never has Belleville or vicinity seen such a beautiful display of

CARPETS,  
CURTAINS,  
RUGS,

and all kinds of Household Furnishings at moderate prices as at present shown by

Geo. Ritchie & Co.  
BELLEVILLE.  
Terms Cash—One Price Only.

W. H. BRUTON

HAS

Removed

to Mrs. Dalton's old stand, which has been enlarged and refitted, and where we will have plenty of room to handle goods and serve customers.

In returning thanks to the people of Deseronto and the surrounding country for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past ten years and by strict attention to right business principles and the keeping in stock of everything in the line of first-class family groceries at reasonable prices, we hope to see their happy faces and receive a continuance of their kind patronage. Come and see us in our new store and try some of our high class 30 cent tea, which has been giving such general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

W. H. BRUTON.

Coal is being sold at \$4.40 per ton by the car load at Marysville.

The entertainment by the "Uniques" on the 20th will be the event of the season.

Read our advertising columns with more care than usual this week. Bargains everywhere.

Mr. W. J. Malley now occupies the residence on Mill street recently vacated by Mr. J. J. Kerr.

Ill health constrains Mr. E. J. Culhane to close up business and leave Deseronto. Read his ad, in another column.

No. 9 of "Canada" by the Art Publishing Company, is now on sale at THE TRIBUNE office. Do not fail to secure this beautiful work of art.

Mr. D. A. Cole, late of Beaverton, has bought out the barber business of Mr. W. Scott, Main street.

Deer shooting commences on the 20th of October and ends on the 15th November. No person is allowed to kill more than two deer.

The steamer Chicora passed up yesterday morning from Kingston to Toronto. She had been on the dry dock at the former port.

The fishermen in this section are catching large numbers of whitefish. Herring arrived before whitefish this season, something very unusual.

Mr. Joseph Hopper, of the telegraph office was kept busy yesterday receiving the congratulations of his confreres and others on arrival of a young electrician at his residence.

A cablegram was received on Monday morning announcing the safe arrival at Gibraltar of Rev. K. J. Craig and family. They had a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic.

The Conservative members of the Legislative Assembly meet in Toronto on the 23rd to choose a leader in succession to Mr. Meredith. It is supposed that Mr. Martel will be the man.

Iracl Stewart is still working his mine at Varty Lake. The shaft is now down sixty feet and both silver and gold have been struck. A ton of ore will be sent to Mar-mors to be milled.

Mr. A. C. Parks, of North Frederickburg, has sold the apples on his orchard for \$1,000. Mr. Henry Carman was offered \$600 for his crop but refused that figure. There is money in fruit.

The practice of hazing accompanied with more than the ordinary cruelties of the American college, has prevailed at the Kingston military college. Mr. Switzer is a farmer and one of the best known and strongest men in the riding.

*The New Era.*

Moxon & Barker, of Picton, shipped a few days ago a car load of stoves to Oshawa, a stove manufacturing town. The shipment was mostly composed of ranges. The stoves were sent by the Rathbun company's new route, and carried to Deseronto, thence by rail. —Tim s.

*Rough and Ready.*

Mr. James Rennix, superintendent of the Deseronto cemetery, informs us that farmers and gardeners can easily exterminate borers from their trees by spreading a thin layer of mercurial blue cement on felt paper and then wrapping it about the tree. The remedy is simple, inexpensive and most effective.

*Hungerford Operations.*

Mr. Edward Wilson states that the Rathbun Company will cut considerable quantities of wood and logs during the coming season in Hungerford township. Their shanties are south of the Bay of Quinte Railway track and already two hundred cords of wood have been cut and are ready for transportation to the front.

*S. N. Convention.*

The Provincial Sunday School Convention meets in Deseronto, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of the coming month. The programme is excellent and all Sunday school teachers in this district should, if at all possible, attend the meetings for the purpose of studying the latest methods of teaching as exemplified by eminent workers from all parts of the continent. Several delegates will be present from Deseronto.

*Room for Reform.*

Gen. Booth in his address on Tuesday referred to his visit to the Kingston penitentiary. He said that he saw four hundred convicts who were fed like fighting cocks, better treated in fact than the majority of people outside the prison walls. They cost the country \$120,000, and he thought Canada must be a very rich country indeed to be so indulgent in this respect.

*Improving Society.*

The many friends of Mr. John C. Mills will be glad to learn that he is able, with some assistance, to leave his couch, though it is feared he will be unable to walk again. The intruder, who is an employee, grabbed him and tried to eject him from the premises. A scuffle ensued in which young Gordon was knocked down. The stranger caught up a knife used in the cutting trade and stabbed himself in the hand. Leonard dressed the wound which is not thought to be serious. The intruder appeared to be a seedy looking tramp about five feet ten inches tall, with a black mustache and dissipated looking face. Later in the evening a suspicious-looking character was arrested, but he was not the party.

A COW CHews UP \$40.

Last Saturday Joe Iacobini, Mountain township, came to Winchester and sold \$900 bushels of oats to J. H. Weir. He got his money and carried it home. He kept \$80 of the amount in his breast pocket and went to the bank to cash a check. When he reached the foulder he hastily discovered that he had lost the \$80. He hastily hunted around and very soon his amanuensis saw one of his cows with the money in its mouth chewing it. In great alarm he called the police and succeeded in saving \$200 in fragments from the maw of the cow, the other \$40 having in all probability reached the animal's stomach. The cow should now produce gilt edged butter and cheese. —Winchester Press.

*WITHOUT INVESTIGATING.*

One can scarcely realize the importance of wearing the proper ready-made suits and overcoats the Oak Hall, Belleville, are offering at \$10 & \$12. They could be no better made or finished than the suits. They are as much style and taste in them as any custom-made clothes, though the variety is greater to choose from, whether you want an overcoat or a cutaway or a double breasted suit. The Oak Hall have the desire and the goods to please the people.

Wm. Thompson, of the 2nd con. of Brock, recently was killed while working on a bridge, the bridge being out, causing the cleats and allowing the arms to fly back with great violence.

Send your name and address on a postal card to *The World News*, Kingston, Ont., and you will receive *The Kingston Weekly News* until Dec. 1st next free of charge. The paper will not be sent after Dec. 1st unless you pay it in advance.

## PERSONALS.

Miss Bogart left last week to visit friends in Toronto.

Mr. Chas. J. Becker has been on sick list this week.

Mr. James Macaulay, of Lonsdale, spent last Sunday in town.

Miss Spafford, of Belleville, was visiting friends in town last Friday.

Rev. James Scott, for Walhall, Dakota, on Monday last.

Mr. Ferguson, Bank, of Adolphusdown, has been very seriously ill.

Mr. James Gordon, of Kingwood, favored with a call last Saturday.

Mr. W. C. B. Ratton is liable to be absent again after his severe illness.

Messrs W. D. McRae and T. P. Cullinan were in Belleville last Friday.

Mr. S. J. Cotter, the hop king of Northport, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. P. C. MacLean, barrister, Picton, was in Deseronto on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Wm. Geddie, of Queen's College, spent Saturday and Sunday in Deseronto.

Mr. John Hobson is liable to be absent again after a severe attack of malarial fever.

Mrs. A. C. Barnett is visiting her father, Col. Wood, of Sydenham, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Wm. Hall, laid up for several weeks with typhoid fever, is able to be out again.

Mr. John King, G. T. R. operator, Deseronto Junction, was on the sick list for a few days this week.

Rev. S. D. Raw, rector of Christ Church, Belleville, was the guest of Rural Dean Stanton last Monday.

Mr. George Aldred, of the General offices, has been enjoying a pleasant vacation in several parts of the district.

Mr. A. H. Aspinwall, of the central office of the Rathbun Co. has accepted a situation in New York city.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Chapman, of Gananoque, spent a few days in town as the guests of Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Chapman.

Mr. & Mrs. Trudo have left Deseronto, the former going to Michigan, and the latter, for some weeks to Stoco.

Mrs. Dennis Daly, of the 9th con. of Tyendinaga, who has been in town under Dr. Yeomans' care for some time, has returned home restored to health.

## FINE OVERCOATS.

To those men who are in the habit of leaving their measure for fine clothing, Oshawa tailors, want to say —We have a lot of old ones and new ones made especially for our select tailors.

Miss Lake was a faithful and efficient teacher and the school sustains a decided loss by her departure.

## THE ADDRESS.

MISS LAKE, who is leaving Deseronto, recently resigned her position as teacher in the Sabbath School of the Methodist church. The pupils in her class wishing to show their appreciation of her services called the other evening at the residence of Mr. Frank Toothpick Holder, accompanied by an address, the address, which is subjjoined, was read by Frank Kimmery, the presentation was made by Ernest Johnson. Miss Lake was a faithful and efficient teacher and the school sustains a decided loss by her departure.

## THE ADDRESS.

MISS LAKE—We are with deep regret that we part with you our esteemed teacher, but we hope will never depart from the faith, full instructions you have given us in the Sabbath School.

Please accept this Silver Tooth-pick Holder as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by us, and know that we will ever pray that God's richest temporal and spiritual blessings may rest upon you. We also hope that our lives may be so directed that we shall meet an unbroken chain in the Sabbath School classroom in Heaven.

Signed by the class, Deseronto Oct. 15th 1894.

## METHODIST CHURCH.

The Pastor conducted the services last Sunday, both morning and evening.

Services next Sunday at the usual hour. All are invited.

The Epworth League have interesting meetings. They hold a social at Mrs. John Baker's every evening.

The Sabbath school have appointed a number of delegates to attend the convention in Belleville next week.

## STABBING AFFAIR AT NAPANEE.

Saturday evening about seven o'clock, what might have been a serious stabbing affray took place in Radford & Son's clothing store, Napanee. It seems that a stranger entered the back door and was helping himself to some goods when he was discovered by an employee, grabbed him and tried to eject him from the premises. A scuffle ensued in which young Gordon was knocked down. The stranger caught up a knife used in the cutting trade and stabbed himself in the hand. Leonard dressed the wound which is not thought to be serious. The intruder appeared to be a seedy looking tramp about five feet ten inches tall, with a black mustache and dissipated looking face. Later in the evening a suspicious-looking character was arrested, but he was not the party.

K. D. C. acts like magic on an over-loaded stomach.

## FOR SALE.

PROPERTY ON SECOND STREET, apply to

C. J. HAIGHT, or L. H. BENNETT, Agent, Deseronto.

## TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE ON GREEN STREET, Good cellar and cistern; a barn also adjoining. Apply at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, Deseronto, Oct. 17th, 1894.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW excellent building lots for sale to the undersigned.

THE RATHBUN CO.

—NEW—

Fall & Winter

MILLINERY.

A large assortment of choice Millinery comprising Paris and New York patterns and the latest novelties in shapes and trimmings. We would be pleased to have one and all call before purchasing elsewhere as we think it no trouble to show goods.

MISS SMITH,

St. George Street.

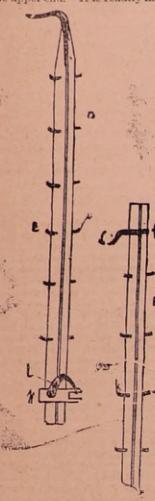




## AN EXTENSION LADDER.

Two Views of a Handy One That Can Be Made at Home.

Fig. I shows a ladder that is made for putting up tracks to hay carriers where it is necessary to get into the peak of a barn at any set of rafters. The long hook is used to run over the rafter between any two sets of rafters. For two seasons we have used one to advantage in fruit gathering. By running the long hook over a limb a little higher from the ground than the length of the ladder, the weight of a person on the ladder brings the lower end onto the ground and the spring of the limbs steadies the upper end. It is readily made, easily



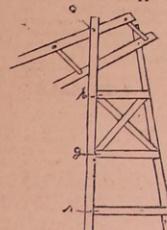
EXTENSION LADDER, FIG. I.

handled, and on large trees, or even small ones, fruit can be picked from it where no other ladder would answer the purpose. One piece that we use, 18 feet long with long hook and splicing attachment at bottom, weighs 26 pounds. Its construction is as follows:

For standards 1x1 in. tough hickory, planed on all sides, and well cornered. The long hook is flat, where it is inserted into the upper end of standard A, and fastened by two bolts passing through both standard and hook. The part of long hook inserted may be 6x1 in. and the same amount of iron round by the outer portion, or for fruit picking, may be flat and rounded on the under side. The rounds are of 1/2 in. rod, 9 inches long, with the outer end slightly turned up. These might be made of wood but would need to be larger, which would weaken the standard and be dangerous when they had been used a season.

The standard may be of any convenient shape and size, even 2x4 inch scantling worked elsewhere. It may be more convenient in some cases to have two or three short pieces and in some it may be necessary to have two or three long ones. For such, the extension attachments are provided. Piece F is made of 1x1 in. iron and passes around the sides of standard A, and the ends are drawn into a hook to hook over rounds or arms (for example) and is fastened with one bolt passing through standard. The piece is of 1x2 in. iron and in a similar way passes around standard A. The ends are crocheted so as to admit rounds h and k and is fastened to standard with one bolt.

Hooks l drops over round k and a corresponding one on the opposite side



EXTENSION LADDER, FIG. II.

Drops over round h, which, of course, is the other end of round k, but lettered for convenience. These attachments must be the same distance above and below the top of standard A, as the rounds are crocheted so that they will fit one place as well as another.

Another convenience I have to-day been using with much satisfaction. We had a ladder that had been on the place at least twenty years. The side pieces were white ash 2x3 at bottom and tapered from bottom to top, and 12 feet long. One rainy day the past summer (we had a very few such) I took it into the shop and drew the side pieces and rimmed the holes for the inside taping. I turned all new lugs and knobs out of seasoned white ash and hickory and fitted each end to a certain hole and put a rod with a bun on the end and tapered it down toward each end of the ladder and drew the side pieces onto the round until they were as firm as the spikes in a new wheel. I then painted it, which made it good for another twenty years.

To-day I was picking pears from a standard tree, and a high stand, too, which was heavily loaded and the

small limbs spread so that neither the extension ladder above described nor the 6 foot step ladder were available. I took two 3x3 inch by 13 foot, seas and each 13 inches wide, and made the top of the two leg ladder as shown in Fig. 2. I put on three cross pieces 1/2 inch thick and fitted in an X for braces. Cross-piece is only long enough to allow the side-piece to turn freely on bolt o. Piece r is 4 feet long and piece g short enough to draw the side-piece a little to that point.

## THE HARROW.

Its Free Use Advocated by Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota.

The harrow has never been used to anything like the extent to which it ought to be in our systems of agriculture. The necessities of some of the prairie soils of the far west are compelling many of the farmers to do what science and good judgment tell them has caught them in. I refer to the harvesting of the grain after it has appeared above the surface of the ground. Owing to the persistence with which they have grown wheat on the same lands from year to year, those lands are becoming very foul with weeds. Two ways of cleaning them have been resorted to. The first is through the instrumentality of the bare fallow, and the second is through the free use of the harrow after the grain has appeared above the surface of the ground. The latter practice has not been resorted to very generally, but some farmers have tried it and with results that are most encouraging.

When the grain appears above the surface numberless weeds present themselves at the same time, and these grow to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the yield of the grain at harvest time. Those weeds, if left alone, will steal from the grain what it ought to have by way of nutrient; hence it must be injured just to the extent to which the weeds draw from the soil.

Introduce a harrow of the right make at such a time. The teeth will put those weeds into a tribulation from which they will never recover. The whole surface of the ground will be so stirred that the weeds which are shallow rooted at such a time, will be torn from their place, and in consequence will perish in the hot rays of the sun.

Another advantage follows.

The surface of the ground having been thus stirred and mulched, the dust blanket formed in this way arrests the ascension of ground moisture; that is to say, it prevents its escape, and holds it for the advantage of the crop.—Thomas Shaw, Minn. Ex. Station.

## A Farmer's Gate.

"I send you a style of farmer's gate," writes a subscriber of the Country Gentleman.

Preparation of Land.

A recent bulletin issued by the Cornell experiment station treats this important subject at some length. We condense some of the more important paragraphs as follows:

Preparation of land.—It is generally best to put the land in hand crops the season before planting, as most soils need the cultivation to bring them into a mellow and uniform condition. If the subsoil is hard and impervious, plow very deep, and in some cases, as for dwarf pears, subsoiling will pay well. Lands which hold surface water must be tile drained, whether flat or rolling.

When to plant.—Fall planting is generally preferable to spring planting upon thoroughly drained soils, particularly for the hardy tree fruits, like apples, pears, plums, and peaches, if the ground is in good condition and the stock well matured, peach trees sometimes being set in October without harm. The trees for fall planting should be well matured. Some nurseries strip the leaves from trees before growth is complete, in order to put the trees on the market for September delivery. This weakens the trees and is the cause of many failures. Place your orders for trees in August and September, with orders to let the trees stand unrooted till the leaves begin to fall. Get everything ready, and plant the trees as soon as delivered, without heeling in. Trees are mature enough to take up, in this latitude, in late September or early October. Unless all conditions are right, fall planting is safest.

Restoring Fertility.

"Having received 30 acres of my land for the last four years, it is having been in crop each year, was almost unfit for anything. I endeavored to bring it to restore it to me. I sowed it in wheat, then in clover. When I cut my wheat I found a very poor stand of clover. On Sept. 30 I began to plow again for wheat, using rolling coulters and chains, so as to hide everything in the way of the drill. I began to sow my wheat Sept. 10. When I cut this wheat I had about a half stand of clover. In September following I sowed in wheat again, having begun my plowing on July 25. The plowing under the clover seemed to make the ground fresh and new. After cutting this third crop of wheat I had a perfect stand of clover.

"The first crop of wheat yielded about eight bushels per acre the second crop yielded twenty-two bushels, and the third crop twenty-eight bushels per acre."

"This fourth year, I have planted the thirty acres in corn, having plowed the land in the fall and, notwithstanding the severe drought, I have a splendid prospect for first-class corn."

"I do heartily recommend plowing under clover as a fertilizer."—W. H. Glasscock in Journal of Agriculture.

## Sub-Sowing.

We think it most advantageous to subsoil just before the ground freezes up, so that there will be no heating grains on it before freezing soil.

Under these conditions the soil is most benefited,

and the roots are more easily

absorbed.

Ideally conditions of growth are furnished

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Homestead.

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## THE POND LILY.

Webb Donald Tell How to Acclimate These Aquatics.

Those who do not live in regions that have among their flora the delightful *Nymphaea odorata*, or pond lily, as it is commonly called, have missed one of the most pleasant experiences of flower-gathering. One who has had such an experience, and has gathered great numbers and seen hundreds, of these delicate and sweet-scented flowers, dripping with sparkling drops as they are brought from the water, can feel decided sympathy for those who do not live neighbors to these lovely floating blossoms. The common sweet-scented pond lily—hardly "common," however, except in the Eastern States—is not difficult to transfer from its natural habitat in some sluggish moving pond or lake to a new situation pro-

mises that offers conditions somewhat similar to those this lily delights in—slowly moving water and a muddy bottom, where the long, prostrate rootstocks may have a chance to anchor themselves.

I have never tried them in tubs of water sunk in the ground, but I am quite confident that if proper care were exercised, the plants would adjust themselves to such new conditions. At all events, they are such delightful little friends that the experiment would be worth the trial by any one whose home is not in the vicinity of one whose natural abiding place, as is my own home, fortunately for me. A faint blush of pink is sometimes seen upon the pond lily, and much rarer still is seen a suggestion of blue. There is another member of the genus of the water lily family, the *Nymphaea trichosoma*, that is common in the West and South, while still another is the blue water lily of Egypt, which is tender, and cultivated in this country only by artificial means.

—Webb Donald, in Country Gentleman.

## Planting Ornamentals.

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## SEASONABLE NOTES.

Some Hints That are of Value at This Time of Year.

In all places where a general collection of plants is maintained, there will be an abundance of work on hand in the green house as well as in the ornamental department. In many places slight frost and low temperatures have given ample warning of the arrival of cold weather, so the cultivator should be very careful to have all plants placed beyond the reach of danger, and all hardy plants such as hydrangeas, pomegranates, crepe myrtles, etc., should be removed to their winter quarters, where they are injured by excessive cold and winter winds. The conservatory at this date should be properly arranged for the winter. If no heat is to be had, it will be best to find a way as possible, but in continued cold or severe weather, some heat must be employed. Close attention must be given to watering and spraying, and it is very important that all dead and decaying flowers and foliage be promptly removed.

In the flower garden and ornamental department constant attention will now be necessary to have everything as neat and attractive as possible. The lawn should be mown as often as necessary, says the Country Gentleman, and the walk cleaned and rolled. Remove all plants from the beds and borders as soon as they are much damaged by frost. Keep all beds and borders smooth and clean and their edges trimmed so that the beauty of the remaining plants may be fully enjoyed in the bright fall weather.

As soon as the first frosts have given a check to vegetation, the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible so that the roots may get a start before the ground becomes frozen. The planting of hardy perennial plants should also be completed as early in the month as possible.

For Sorting Potatoes.

Sorting potatoes by hand is very tedious.

With the illustration given below the smaller potatoes are easily and



## ROAD METAL.

The Requirements Are That It Should Be Both Hard and Tough.

The material employed for a macadamized road should be both hard and tough, and the process is that of dispersing a solid which may be iron, stone, or charcoal to displace its parts among themselves, thus steel is harder than iron, and diamond almost infinitely harder than any other substance in nature. The toughness of a solid, or that quality by which it will endure heavy blows without breaking, is again distinct from hardness, though often confounded with it. It consists in a certain yielding of parts with a powerful general cohesion, and is compatible with various degrees of elasticity.

Some geological knowledge is required to make a proper selection of materials.

The most useful are those which are most difficult to break up. Such are the basaltic and trap rocks, particularly those in which the hornblende predominates.

The greenstones are very valuable in quality. Flint or quartz rocks are proposed as the best siliceous materials.

They are proposed as the best, though

they are brittle and easily broken in toughness.

Granite is generally bad, being composed of three heterogeneous materials, quartz, feldspar and mica; the first of which is brittle, the second liable to decomposition, and the third laminated.

The scoriae, however, are good, and better in proportion to their darkness of color.

Quartz is still inferior to granite, and may be wholly inadmissible.

The sandstone may make a smooth road, but one which dries very rapidly when wet.

The sandstones are soft.

The limestone of the carboniferous and transition formations are very good, but other limestones, though they will make a smooth road very quickly, having a peculiar readiness in "binding" are too weak for heavy loads, and wear out very rapidly.

In wet weather they are liable to be slippery. It is generally better economy to bring good material from a distance than to employ an inferior article obtainable close at hand—Municipal World.

## The Ideal Country Road.

The ideal country road is the macadam.

The first cost is heavy, but the roadbed can be kept in repair at small expense, and ultimately saves to those who use it far more than it cost.

The usual method of laying a macadam road is as follows: First, a layer of three to six inches of brown stone, about the size of one's fist, to be put upon the graded roadbed in dry weather. After consolidation add successive layers until the desired thickness has been obtained—all the layers except the first to be put down in wet weather or saturated with water and rolled.

Macadam's cutting tools are broken stones.







**MILLER'S,**

St. George St., Deseronto.

**A WORD IN SEASON.**

The time has come when you must think of fall and winter purchases. We want you to connect those thoughts with our stock and store. We are ready to supply your wants at helpful prices.

Don't let go that mighty dollar until you have visited this store.

Prices give no idea of values. See what we are doing in Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods, etc. Don't fail to see our 15 cent grey Flannels.

**Agents' STANDARD PATTERNS.**  
CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

**R. MILLER.****New Fall and Winter Goods**

arriving daily at the

**— NEW STORE —**

in Stewart's Block.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS.

**New Suits and Overcoats for Men,  
Youths and Boys.**

An inspection of the above lines will well repay intending purchasers.

**J. J. KERR.**

Main street, Deseronto.

**A. Bristol & Son's****PICTON.**

WILL HOLD THEIR

**Fall Opening**

— OF —

**Millinery**

AND

**Mantles**

ON

**WEDNESDAY.****SEPTEMBER 19th**

and following days.

They will also show a large variety of latest novelties in Imported Goods in every department of the store, especially in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Carpets, House-furnishings, etc.

Customers from Deseronto who purchase goods to the value of \$5.00 are allowed fare one way, and full return fare where purchases amount to \$10.00 or over.

One of the largest and best assortments of Dry Goods in Ontario can be seen by visiting our store this season.

**A. Bristol & Son**  
**PICTON.**

**CONFIRMATION SERVICE.**

His Grace, Archbishop Clery, administered the rite of Confirmation at St. Vincent de Paul last Sunday forenoon. His Grace, accompanied by Mr. Farrelly, of Belleville, Archdeacon Kelly, his secretary, and Rev. Father Hogan drove up from Gananoque to attend the service. The services were conducted by the members of Deseronto Branch, C. M. B. A., who to the number of fifty-two had turned out to hear their Chief Pastor. In the church notwithstanding the unpropitious weather a large congregation, including representatives from all the churches in town, had assembled; in fact very many people were unable to gain admission to the sacred edifice so great was the interest shown in the ceremony. The Archbishop having seated and taken his seat near the altar, thanked the members of the C. M. B. A. for their great kindness and courtesy in turning out in such numbers in such weather to hear the service. He would assure them that their attention was appreciated. Mass was then celebrated by Father Kelly, assisted by Father Hogan. His Grace then proceeded to confirm the candidates, 71 in number, 40 being from Deseronto, and 25 from Napanee. The girls were all dressed in white while the boys had white badges on their arms. The impressive ceremony was observed with deepest attention by the whole congregation. After the ceremony, the Archbishop addressed some words of instruction to those confirmed. He said that in accordance with a custom agreed upon by the bishops of Ontario he would first ask them to make two promises. The Catholic church said that the first promise should be made at a very early age and to that end asked that religious truths should be learned. It was true the child might not comprehend what was taught, but it was lodged in the memory and would be understood in later years when the intellect was matured. He asked that the second promise should be made by both old and young, would attend the Christian doctrine classes in the church for one year at least. In this connection he complimented the children upon the excellent examination which they had passed. The first promise had been particularly well pleased in making it, and Father Hogan, their teacher, and the candidates themselves deserved great credit. Those confirmed having made the promise asked, the Archbishop proceeded to state that now that they had received the gift of the Holy Ghost by confirmation they should do their duty to God and please their priest and parents by exhibiting a Christian behavior. Too often parents allowed their boys to go after dark, to go where they liked, mix with all kinds of company, to make visits to distant places, etc. The result was that the boys, instead of being good, independent—mixed with bad boys, went to drinking places, played cards, stole money. For this the neglect of parents was largely accountable. The second promise which he would require from them was that they should not taste or touch intoxicating liquors until they were at least twenty-one years of age. If they kept this promise, however, habits would be formed and the probability was they would then renew the pledge. Those confirmed also promised in compliance with Archbishop Clery's request. After concluding Father Hogan on the reading of the lesson, Dr. Bellville, the Archbishop proceeded to address the parents, the children at great length in reference to their duties to the children. He explained the nature of Confirmation as a sacrament. Christ had promised the Holy Ghost to his disciples and the Holy Ghost was to be the great teacher of the church. The world—the material world did not know him, but the true disciple would be taught by him. The speaker showed what a change had been wrought upon the apostles at Pentecost, how brave they became. He reminded his hearers that their belief in the temples of the Holy Ghost and seeing that there was no room, how careful they were not to desecrate these temples by intemperance, lying, theft and other vices. He warned parents against allowing their children to run about at night—no true mother would permit her daughters to do so. He incited the love of daily prayers and worship. The family was to be the temple of God's creation. It was not in the church but on the family door that saints were raised. The Catholic church had enabled woman by making her the equal of the man. The mother is the head of the household and to her the children owe their tender love committed to be properly trained. Hence the great necessity that she would train them in right principles. The Archbishop having concluded his address asked those confirmed to offer prayers for God's blessing on their chief pastor, their own church, and for those of the congregation departed in the Lord. The proceedings were brought to a close by the apostolic benediction.

A snow apple raised on the farm of Mrs. John Landon, near Glenora, measured eleven inches in circumference.

A statue to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald was unveiled in Toronto last Saturday in the presence of 30,000 spectators.

Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd addressed another large audience on Sunday evening in the opera house. She is spending this week in Napanee.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company are discussing the propriety of building two large steamers to run between Toronto and Prescott.

As will be seen by advertisement Mr. W. C. Rathbun offers his fine property "Way View Ranch," for sale, as it is his intention to remove to California.

In district fourteen Dr. Ruttan, Napanee, and Dr. Thornton, Concession, are candidates for the council of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario.

The unsightly old barricade at Mr. R. M. Jack's corner is the cause of no small amount of the profanity which prevails in the east end of the town.

The following wills have been probated at Belleville: that of Jas. McKeen, of Huntingdon, estate \$1,800; Jacob Johnston, of Sidney, estate \$3,000; G. Sills Wright, Belleville, estate \$4,800.

The new steel bridge known as Gordon's bridge across the Trent, about a mile north of the limits of the town of Trenton, has been inspected by Warden Farley. The structure is said to be most creditable to all concerned.

**CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.**

Rev. G. A. Yeomans conducted the services last Sunday morning and evening at the parish and his family arrived at Gibraltar after a pleasant voyage.

Rev. Mr. Yeomans conducted the services at both services next Sunday.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held on Wednesday afternoon.

Delegates for the Provincial Sabbath School Convention at Belleville were appointed last Sunday by the Sunday School.

Miss Lowe, the president, led the Y. P. C. S. Endeavor meeting last Sunday evening. All are invited to the meetings of this society.

**A GHOST AT LARKINS.**

LARKINS, Oct. 19th.

Mr. Enron.—Great excitement prevails in this neighborhood. For some time back rumors say that an apparition has been seen near Murphy's Spur, a quarter of a mile east of Larkins' Station. One evening recently a certain lumber inspector from Deseronto, in the neighborhood, was invited by a friend to go and reconnoitre the vicinity where the visitor from Hades was said to appear. The Deseronto man who is by no means superstitious said his curiosity satisfied, for he had often heard of such things, and by the being from the spiritual world. After carefully scrutinizing the man from the region aforesaid our worthy lumber inspector was forced to the conclusion that it was a real ghost and beat a hasty retreat. The Deseronto man who was invited from Deseronto did not enjoy his slumber for the rest of the night and we all sincerely hope that his next visit to this place may bring him happier recollections than this one did. We also trust that his last adventure may not disturb his equilibrium.

BASQUO.

**DIED ON TOP OF A HOUSE.**

Last Friday, John Bennett, Stittsville, went up the ladder of roof of his house he was building for Mr. John Cleland of Gordons. He pushed the bunch over the edge to two men working on the other side, remarking, "when you want some more just let me know." Two little children were down below looking on. They noticed Mr. Bennett lying very quiet and going around the house. They asked him if he was all right, he said, "Mr. Bennett hasn't moved since he gave you the shingles." The men looked over and saw he was stone dead and held on the slope by his foot caught in a scantling. Mr. Bennett was only thirty-eight years of age. He was unmarried, but was engaged to Miss Richardson.

Carlton Place Canadian.

**WALL****PAPER.**

THE FALL is slowly but surely taking precedence over the Spring as a house cleaning season, particularly in the Wall Paper line. The old way of papering in the Spring, and in the Spring only is fast becoming a thing of the past.

People recognize that by papering in the fall, the home offers greater attractions during the winter days and nights; then when Christmas comes and the holiday season is at hand, your cozy, cheerful rooms help you in your welcome guests. You will be surprised to learn how much you have returned for a visit to the old home.

Then, again, instead of having a regular hurly-burly, topsy-turvy state of things all crowded into the off-shielding and unclean house of springtime, when not divided into rooms, and give to the fall part of the year which you hitherto have allowed to worry you during April, May, or June.

We give you a genuine discount of 10 per cent off all Wall Paper, the regular price of which are from 35 to 50 per cent cheaper than any other house in the trade.

If you cannot visit our salerooms, write a post card to us for samples. Mention what kind of a room you wish to paper, and we will send you a beautiful sample of each kind of paper we have, also our valuable little book entitled "Guide, how to paper, and how to get a \$50 effect for a \$5 investment in Wall Paper."

SEND OR WRITE TO  
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,  
THE

**WALL PAPER KING  
OF ONTARIO,  
BELLEVILLE.**

DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS.  
Is there anything nicer for fall and winter than a nice double-breasted suit? The Oak Hall, Belleville, has a large stock of fall suits, \$20 to \$30. We give you a safe fit everytime and you know what a reputation the Oak Hall has for selling good wearing clothing. Our suits and overcoats are always low in price, but never so low that they will not give good wear.

TRY US.

**TO-NIGHT!**  
**FUN**

IS THE MEDICINE OF LIFE.  
It cures its ills—it calms its strife;  
It softly sooths the brow of care,  
And writes a thousand graces there.

Learn, Laugh and Shed a Tear,  
Combination entertainment of Knowledge,  
Facts and Fun.

Prof. W. S. Allen, B. E.  
the Elocutionist, West Virginia, in his lecture on the human family, and his dramatic and serious recitations, and

J. B. McKay,  
the "Groomish of Canada," in his quaint, humorous sketches and funny sayings, will appear in a joint programme on

Friday Evening Oct. 19th, 1894.  
at the—

Opera House, Deseronto.

General Admission . . . . . 25 cents.  
Reserved Seats . . . . . 35 cents.  
Doors open at 7:30 p.m.

A RACE.

I have for sale the Daisy Cradle and Performance Churns at right prices. Give me a call and get the best.

MILES S. PLUMLEY, NAPANEE,

**FOR BREAKFAST.**

Rolled Oats.  
Rilled Wheat.  
Rolled Barley.  
Desicated Wheat.

**FOR DINNER.**

Tea.  
Canned Corn.  
Pickles.  
Corn Starch.  
Ketchup.  
Potatoes.

**FOR TEA.**

Luncheon Meat.  
Honey.  
Christie's Crackers.  
Cocoa.

An extra fine line of CROCKERY just opened.

**BOGART BROS.**

St. George street.

**UNDERTAKING.**

I have just received a large stock of

**Undertaking Supplies**

and am now prepared to attend to any orders that may be intrusted to me.

A first-class Hearse with black or white team.

**T.W.OKE,**  
St. George Street.**Does the Cap Fit?**

Some people make their money in Deseronto and spend it outside towns.

Give us a chance to quote you prices.

**Latest****Styles,****Patterns,****and Colors.**

in Wall Papers. Prices right.

Try us.

**MALLEY'S****DRUG - STORE,**

EGAR'S

**Cod Liver Emulsion !**

EGAR'S

**Botanical Bitters !**

EGAR'S

**Liver and Stomach Pills**

EGAR'S

**Tasteless Castor Oil**

EGAR'S

**Horehound and Pine**

EGAR'S

**Cough Mixture !**

EGAR'S

**Indian Cough Balsam.**

EGAR'S

**Wild Strawberry**

EGAR'S

**DESERONTO TIN SHOP**

Two doors east of Post Office you will find everything you require in

**Tin, Copper, Agate and Galvanized Iron Ware.**  
Furnace work, Eave troughing, Roofing, Stove Piping and all Job Work promptly attended to.

**Milk Cans, Creamers,**  
and all other dairy utensils very cheap for cash.

**E. T. MILLER,**  
DESERONTO

**New Carpets, New Carpets, New Carpets,**  
**New Curtains, New Curtains, New Curtains.**

We have just taken out of bond and in stock our Fall importations of Carpets and curtains, and are now in a position to show as complete a line as any house in Central Ontario in the following lines.

Wilton and Velvet Carpets,  
Brocade, Tapestry Carpets,  
All Wool and Union Carpets,  
Hemp Carpets,  
Velvet Squares and Rugs,  
Wool Crumb Cloth,  
Smyrna Rugs,  
Chenille and Lace Curtains,  
Chintz, Damask, Tapestries,  
Linoleum and Orlonole,  
Window Shades,  
Brass Good in great variety,  
Curtain Poles in all the newest designs,  
SPECIAL TABLE LINENS,  
Gingham and White Blankets,  
White Quilts and Comforters.

We intend paying special attention to our Carpet and House Furnishing departments and will endeavor to keep it one of the most attractive between Toronto and Montreal.

**Vandervoort & Gibson,**  
Successors to the late  
**JAS. W. DUNNET.**

Sept. 12th, 1894.

**W. STODDART,**  
THE POPULAR TAILOR.

Would respectfully ask the public to call and examine the immense stock of Fall Goods, Overcoatings, Suits in great variety, All garments made are

**GUARANTEED TO FIT,**  
Style and workmanship equal to any city house.

We are carrying too large a stock, and in order to reduce it will from this date make on all garments sold, a reduction of twenty per cent. Buyers take a note of this.

**W. STODDART,**  
THE POPULAR TAILOR.

Main street, Deseronto.

P.S.—A few Po-jackets and overcoats at your own price.

**-BICYCLE AGENCY-**  
and general repair shop for

Scales, Electric Instruments,  
Typewriters, Etc., Etc.

**BICYCLES REPAIRED**  
Hard and Cushion Tyred Wheels changed to

**PNEUMATICS.**

General Electric Supplies.

Patent Office Drawings and Specifications.

**GREENLEAF & SON.**

FRONT STREET  
Belleville, Ontario.

# The Tribune.

VOL. XII

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1894.

NO. 6.

**THE TRIBUNE**  
Published every Friday Morning.  
THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.  
**LIMITED**  
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year  
50 cents per six months. Strictly cash in advance.  
Communications should be addressed to  
THE DESERONTO NEWS CO., (LIMITED),  
Deseronto, Ont.

ADVERTISING RATES.							
1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mos.	3 wks.	2 wks.	1 wk.	1 day
\$8.00	\$3.00	\$1.00	40.00	9.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
1 Col.	50	20	10	5	2	1	1
2 "	15.00	20.00	14.00	9.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
3 "	20.00	14.00	9.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
3 inches	14.00	8.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.25
2 "	9.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75
1 "	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50

is our theme this week, and will be all the month, because we are having a specially cheap sale of both.

## MANTLES AND FURS, WHY?

Well, we bought a manufacturer's samples of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles, Jackets, Cloaks and Revers, at such a low price; also a full shipment direct from Max Meyers & Co., of Berlin, Germany, to a large Toronto firm, which was stopped in transit and sold to us at such a price that we can give you anything in Jackets or Mantles at less than regular wholesale prices.

NOW, DON'T FORGET IT! See our stock before you buy anywhere—you will save from \$3 to \$7 on a jacket; that's worth doing these times. The very latest styles in both Ladies', Misses' and little Tot's Garments.

## NOW AS TO FURS.

We have a tremendous stock—more Furs than all the stores in the country put together. We don't want to wait for the severe weather. Usually the fur trade is done in November and December, and we are crowded to death with orders when we can't get enough hands to turn them out.

You know now that you are going to buy Furs when it's cold, why not now, when you get a larger assortment to choose from, and give us time to get out the work in good shape. In order to induce you to give your orders now we will sell you at specially low prices all this month.

We are showing Men's Fur Coats of every kind, Ladies' Fur Mantles, Caps and Collars, Muffs, Boas, Children's Caps, Muffs, Collars, JACKETS. Robes in great variety.

We guarantee all our work. Our men's best Fur Coats and Ladies' Astrakan JACKETS of our own make are warranted for from three to five years. Don't go it blind and buy ready-made garments from people who don't know any more about the furs than the furs do about them.

We have a tremendous stock of the skins. You can see just what material goes into your garment. We can tell you what we know about them and give you a word of advice often that will save you good money. We have spent years at this fur business, and claim to know something about it.

New Golf Cloths for those stylish Golff Caps, now so popular in the cities.

New stock of Men's Cloth Overcoats and Suits, and men's Cloths to make them up to order. NEW DRESS GOODS, bought at a sum, which enables us to sell you a lovely Wool French Merino, in all sizes, at 35 cents a yard, worth 60 cents.

STILL ANOTHER LOT of men's and women's Wool Boltingue to be sold at 60¢, worth 75¢. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING. Last Saturday a great day for Millinery; the biggest Millinery day we ever had for the time of year. Newest, freshest, latest novelties by every morning's express. Try out new Milliner this season. Sure to please you.

## HINCH & CO., NAPANEE.

### CHEAPSIDE,

The great Dry Goods, Millinery, Housefurnishing and Fun Emporium of the Central District.

## To the People of Deseronto and Vicinity.

Do you know that you have the Largest and Best

## FURNITURE WAREROOMS

between Toronto and Montreal right here in Deseronto?

And do you know that you can get

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS

as good and as cheap as anywhere in Central Ontario?

At the present time we are offering

## OILCLOTHS AND CARPETS

at a bargain.

Come and get your Oilcloths for your stoves, etc., from

## JOHN DALTON,

St. George St., Deseronto.

C. H. DAY,  
Treasurer.

**TO FARMERS.**

RENTS OF THOROUGHBRED AND HIGH GRADE SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS.

Shropshire Down Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.

Stock or salt at reasonable prices.

J. C. HANLEY,  
P. O. Hastings Co.

GEO. E. SNIDER,  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

Offices east side of Front street.

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COTTS BLOCK, corner of St. George and Edm-

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day of the week. Large Library. Convenient reading room, amusement room, etc. N. small meet-

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ST. GEORGE ST., DESERONTO.



## The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1894.

## DISTRICT ITEMS.

Dandelions are blooming in rural Belleville.  
Flinton fair was largely attended by cattle buyers.

Rev. S. Daws, of Belleville, has sailed for Europe.

A telephone line along the Cornwall canal will be open next week.

Evangelist Mills will begin a series of meetings in Cornwall.

David Mills died suddenly in Belleville on the 20th, aged 67 years.

The farmers of Glenburn intend having a ploughing match some time this fall.

Edwin Wensley and Sarah Bishop were married at St. Paul's, on Oct. 19.

The General Presbyterians presented Rev. Mr. Fennell with a purse of money.

W. Johnston, Mountain Grove, fell out of a lot and across a bar, fracturing three ribs.

Wesley church, Sidney, was reopened last Sunday after undergoing extensive repairs.

Jane Crookery, of Westmash, pressed 15½ tons of hay in eight hours and 10 minutes.

B. Norman, of Buffalo, and Mary Ann Lydia Buck, of Campbellfield, were married last week.

Kington hotel men have combined to charge a certain rate to people occupying their rooms.

A child of Phil Acton, Wallace, was badly burned about the face while playing with matches.

Rev. E. W. Florence has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation of White Lake.

Leonard Clark has been appointed tax collector for Kildare, Angus and Elgin, and at a salary of \$40.

Hewitt, of Brighton, lost his valuable running mare, "Daisy Bell." The animal was found dead in a stable.

Large sheds have been erected in connection with the new Presbyterian church, Sand Hill, Hwy Bay.

Rev. Mr. Tucker, at one time a telegraph operator for the C. P. R. at Pembroke, died suddenly in Syracuse, N. Y.

Wm. McKay, postmaster of Renfrew, who has been in active business life for 47 years, has retired from business.

John Farquharson Rawdon, was seriously kicked while leading a horse to water; his skull was fractured.

Six hundred persons professed conversion as the result of the labors of Messrs. Crossley & Hunter in Pembroke.

A meteorological station has been at last established in Belleville through the enterprise of the editor of the Ontario.

The directors of the Hungerford agricultural association are moving in the direction of purchasing suitable grounds for a fair.

J. W. Young, Sidney, received word that his brother, Leo Lawrence, a permanent resident of San Francisco, was dead.

A son of Theo. Ferguson, of Twin Elm near Arnprior, had his right arm shattered by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Arch O'Connor, of Pembroke, formerly of Renfrew, has been appointed United States collector of customs, at a salary of \$4,000.

The Patrons of Addington meet at Harrwoodton, Nov. 1st, to select a candidate to represent them in the house of commons.

Henry Irvine, aged 30, formerly of Thurlow, who moved to Bouserville, Manitoba, about sixteen months ago, died on the 12th inst.

Thos. Hickory, of Carthage, N. Y., has entered an action to annul the marriage of his thirteen year old daughter to John Carter.

A boy, Avery, of Devil's Creek, from fifteen pounds of raw potatoes, from the Allen Manuf. Company, raised eleven bushels and one-half of choice potatoes.

During the past four years nearly \$5,000 have been given and pledged for the improvement of church property on Sidney and Bayside circuits of the Methodist Church.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Bala, have already subscribed \$5,000 towards the erection of their new church. They have \$15,000 insurance money also on hand.

Daniel Dafee, of Wallbridge, P. Q., reported to the Belleville police that on Saturday a man bought a bag of oats from him at the market and without paying for them. He asked the man if he wanted to pay for them, put the bag on his shoulder and walked off. Mr. Dafee thought he would return shortly with the bag. This however he did not do and the farmer says it was the naughtiest trick he ever heard of.

## HORRIBLE MURDER.

A girl named Jessie Keith, 14 years old, daughter of Mr. William Keith, a farmer about one and a half miles from Listowel, was found so brutally murdered, between two and three o'clock in the morning. The information and was met on the railway track as she was returning from town, where she had been to the post office, by a tramp, it is supposed, and outraged and murdered. Her body was frightfully cut and dismembered, the leaves and twigs of the woods near by. The murderer is being sought for the perpetrator. The anguish which he carried has been found. Several arrests have been made. It is undoubtedly one of the most terrible crimes ever perpetrated in this province.

## HOME SLAVES.

From Early Morn Till  
Late at Night.

## Work, Worry and Bustle.

Results : Nervousness ! Sleep-  
lessness ! Headache ! Dys-  
pepsia and Run-down  
Constitution.

Paine's Celery Compound the  
Wife and Mother's Salva-  
tion.

I Give Health and Strength and  
a New Lease of Life.

The wife and mother of our country—the  
thousands of wives and mothers who toil  
from early morn till late at night—deserve  
comfort, cheering and encouragement.

The daily toil, worry and bustle in the  
management of home and children is so  
severe on the vast majority of mothers, that  
they begin to present a picture of aged and broken  
down in body. Thousands are worn out,  
sleepless, dyspeptic, dependent and melan-  
cholic.

Unless some effort, some means of rescue  
is devised, the wives and mothers of our country  
will gradually enslave many wearied and worn-out  
mothers, leaving mourning husbands and  
helpless little ones behind. "Tis a fearful  
picture, but nevertheless true heaven's  
surest remedy is to let us know to the know  
the truth. It is our duty to utter warning  
in tones that cannot be misunderstood.

"Our weary, nervous, faint, weak and  
broken-down wives and mothers must follow  
the example of a multitude of their sisters  
who have recovered and changed their lives,  
by the use of Paine's Celery Compound,  
nature's true and infallible invigorator and  
strengthener.

Oh! ye overburdened mothers, burdened  
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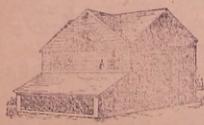
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## A GOOD COMBINATION.

A Combined House for the Poultry and Game.

A poultry house with a loft especially fitted up for the accommodation of pigeons is shown in the accompanying illustrations from sketches by Webb Donnell. The poultry quarters have an addition fitted with wire netting in front in summer, as seen in Fig. 1, and



POULTRY AND PIGEON HOUSE

I wish our young men who are just starting on the farm could appreciate the importance of getting the right kind of a start. We are such creatures of habit that we soon become accustomed to doing in a certain way, and the longer we follow a plan the less likely we are to change from it. I realize this in my own case and often, like Paul, 'I do the things I would not, and leave undone the things I should.' This is the thing I should do if I were to begin my life on the farm over again, would have to start with good stock of all kinds, and after choosing that particular kind of stock that was best for me to keep, I would stick to it until my name became associated with it, and people would recognize me as a breeder of that particular stock. It does not require a large amount of money to get a start with thoroughbred stock of most kinds, and the young man who makes his life before he has even started to go a little slow. A single Jersey cow, if all her hoifer calves are kept, soon gives a herd, and with a herd of good reputation, there will be no difficulty in selling all surplus cows at a fair price. Nineteen years ago, when Jerseys were comparatively but little known, I started with a single cow, and as we do not wish the care of a dairy, we have only kept from two to five at any one time; but as I have had one or more to sell every year, I have become known as a man who has good Jersey cows, and I can always get satisfactory prices. I began the sale of cows and calves, one of the profitable items in my mixed farming. If my other duties had been such that I had established a herd as large as I could safely keep on my ninety acre farm which I think would not be less than twenty, I should have had an income from the herd which would have given a good support to my family and enabled me to lay up money.

About the same time that I started with Jersey cows, I established a flock of Plymouth chickens, and it was but a few years until there was a demand for eggs for hatching, and with eggs selling to the hucksters for ten to twelve cents a dozen, we would sell from fifty to one hundred sittings a season, at \$1 for fifteen eggs. We could not have done this if we had not kept a pure breed and followed it up until we were known as a breeder of P. Rocke. Many of my neighbors have just as good fowls of that breed as I, but for some reason that I cannot understand and which does not seem wise, they will use Leghorn cocks one year, and Light Brahma or Langshan the next; and so on most farms we find a mixture of fowls with traces of most of the breeds, from Bantams to Buff Cochins. The same principle applies to all the stock of the farm that indiscriminate crossing and mixing is always a detriment, impairing the value and appearance of the herd or flock, and reducing its money value. I can speak from experience, for in the earlier days of my farming, I several times switched off to side tracks in breeding, and crossed Polan-China hogs with Boston and Chester White, and my Jersey cows with the P. Rock trend with Light Brahma, but in every instance I found that I had made a mistake. In writing this, I am aware of the fact that peculiar business qualifications are necessary to success in becoming the head of a large breeding establishment of thoroughbred stock, and that only the few possess these qualifications; but every farmer can choose some particular line of animals and stick to them; and while only here and there a farmer will make so marked a success as to become famous and wealthy, all who follow this plan are likely to do better than if breeding in a haphazard way.

Mr. Chambers Stewart, a farmer of my community, was noted for his care and thoroughness with stock of all kinds. He said that when a boy he heard an old farmer say "Every young thing needs nursing," and that it made him feel that he adopted it as a rule of his life, that he would give as perfect care as possible to all his stock. He was especially fond of good horses and he finally bought a well bred three year old mare paying three hundred and fifty dollars for her. She was sixteen hands high, kind in disposition, and well built, and he bred her only to thoroughbred stallions, paying from fifty to one hundred dollars for service, thus raising from one to four hundred dollars, and one for fifteen hundred dollars. Her colts were kept at work on the farm until thoroughly trained, and usually not sold until five or six years old, so that the mother and her colts did most of the work of the farm, and brought the owner several thousand dollars.

A young farmer, Mr. Henry Stibbins, had a sow of the Polan China breed that became famous for her pigs, which were uniformly of great excellence, and from eight litters he sold twenty three hundred and fifty dollars worth of pigs, so farmed out, and became wealthy because, that his pigs were often sought before they were farrowed at prices of from five to one hundred dollars each. A Mr. Sholzalzer of my county had an equally famous sow of this breed, from which he raised ten litters of pigs, ninety four in all were farrowed, and sixty two reared, which sold for \$2,400.

The point I wish to make in closing my article is this: That none of the prizes in stock breeding are possible to the care less feeder and breeder; that there is no possible risk of loss in following an intelligent and persistent plan, and that a all will come to the man who follows the rule here indicated.—Waldo F. Brown, in *Country Gentleman*.

## Live Stock Notes.

No matter what the blood, no animal will thrive without care.

Farmers are more interested in the breeding of horses that can walk a fast mile than in a horse that can trot a fast mile.

If possible go to the pasture once a day. Many an injury is received in the pasture that, unless treated at once, destroys the usefulness of the animal.



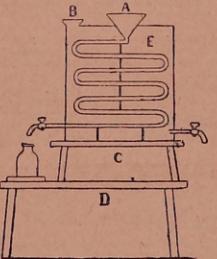
## STERILIZING MILK.

Description of an Apparatus Which Cost But Seven Dollars.

It is quite possible to sterilize milk in large quantities, but it is not a practical way of doing it, for as soon as the milk is exposed to the air in the act of distributing it into small vessels it would immediately become infected again. The manner in which this process is managed is to use a large receptacle, such as a tub, which is closed in a closet made to close tightly, in which the bottles of milk are placed, and then heated by steam turned in from a boiler. This receptacle may be of any convenient size to hold a hundred bottles or even seven hundred if required, and its construction is quite simple. There is simply discharged into the receptacle or chamber from a boiler of any simple kind.

Based upon our experience in bottling milk, says the Country Gentleman, if we were now desirous to sterilize the milk, we would use the closed heater made in the form of a common copper boiler with a tight cover set in an outer one of iron, in which the copper one would fit closely, and a boiler having a steampipe leading into the space of three inches between the two heaters; and putting the milk into the copper heater would bring it to the proper temperature of 150 degrees, and keep it there for fifteen minutes or so to effect the sterilization of the milk, and then draw off into bottles already heated to the same temperature through a pipe from copper boiler. Then, sealing the bottles immediately, the milk would be sterilized without any special trouble or exposure beyond the cost of the little heat and the time spent.

The hot water left from the process would be useful in the washing and sterilizing of the dairy vessels. The sterilizing process is effective mostly in the continuance of the heat for the time mentioned rather than from the degree of it. With this arrangement the quantity of steam needed to heat so much milk to the right temperature would become known, and when



MILK STERILIZER.

a. Milk; b. Water; c. Heater; d. Work Table; e. Worm; f. Tap for Milk; g. Tap for Water.

It was turned on world do the work effectively without any watching.

When engaged in this business, and before anything was known of what is now called sterilizing, we used a heater made of half inch lead pipe, made into a coil and fitted into a suitable tin vessel, which was filled with boiling water.

The milk was strained into a sort of hopper attached to the pipe, and as it passed through this it came out at a heat of about 180 degrees, not too hot for the present method of sterilizing the milk. The bottles were placed on a folded wet blanket as they were filled, and none of them ever cracked.

As soon as filled, they were closed and set away in the delivery boxes. The milk thus prepared kept in good condition whole, fresh, and the cream rose in the bottles very quickly. The diagram shows how the apparatus was made.

The cost was, I think, but \$7.

The milk of 15 cows was used with it, and it enabled the work to be done in the evening instead of, as previously, in the morning. The milk in the bottles was left to cool on the table slowly. The heater was occasionally replenished with the water cooled down.

## Dairy Suggestions.

Big horns and fleshy udder are regarded as bad points in a milch cow.

Feed and milk the cows regularly and don't allow them to suffer for salt.

The yield of milk and its quality are the points to look after in buying a cow.

The butter will come quicker and be more solid and easier handled if the cream is churned at the proper temperature.

There is not very much difference in the cost of feeding a cow that makes 150 pounds of butter in a year, and one making 100 pounds.

The first point of importance in starting a dairy is to have good cows. No matter how good the cow, a beef cow will not make a profitable butter cow.—Farmers' Voice.

## Treatment for Sore Feet.

This trouble will be a certain result of permitting a cow to stand in wet mud or water for any length of time, this inflames the tender skin between the claws of the hoofs, where blisters will then appear, and, breaking by the rubbing, will cause soreness.

If this is neglected, the hoofs may be wholly destroyed and the animal permanently injured.

The feet should be well washed with water and/or carbolic soap, then dried and dressed with an ointment made of pure lard or vaseline, ten parts, and one part each of turpentine and acetate of copper, stirred in the lard when it is melted and until it is cooled. It is well to bind the sore feet in bandages and to keep the animal on a dry floor.

## PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

Almost Priceless to the Canadian Farmer.

The dairy industry in Canada is rapidly growing into one of the most important industries. In five years the cheese exports have been raised from \$3,500,000 pounds to double that amount. In butter making, too, there has been a proportionately large increase. In 1890 butter was exported to 147,900 pounds, and two years later it increased to 1,867,000 pounds. The product both of cheese and butter sent to Europe has enormously increased since 1890. The butter export was \$240,131 in 1890. The next year it rose to \$602,175, and in 1892 to \$1,056,038.

This industry has a great dairy company that reaches every part of the country. It has its dairy schools and instructors appointed by the government. It absolute prohibition manufacture and sale of oleo, butterine, filled cheese and adulterated goods in any form, and instead of hunting up frauds and prosecuting them the commission devotes its energies to assisting the dairymen and promoting the industry. Canada enjoys the proud distinction of being the only government in the world that is free from adulterated dairy products and that makes no cheeseless full cream.

Under these circumstances, says the New York Times, the instruction issued by the Canadian government to Canadian dairymen possess great interest to those Americans who would improve their own product with a view to rivaling the Canadian in the home and foreign markets. These instructions read as follows:

The maximum of profit can be obtained only by the clear-thinking, intelligent dairyman, who breeds and feeds to produce the greatest amount of milk of a good quality at the least possible cost.

The faithful and constant observance of the following points will result in a marked improvement in the condition of the milk supplied to the cheese factories, an improvement which is much needed, and the bringing about of which will enable the cheese maker to produce an article much superior to that which has been made in the past, and so doing we can maintain our supremacy in the English market, realize a better price for our goods and add very materially to the profits of the dairyman.

Nothing but pure milk from healthy cows should be sent to the factory.

To secure this cows should have abundance of wholesome, nutritious food, pure water, with access to salt at all times.

The greatest possible care should be taken to prevent cows drinking stagnant water. Milk from such cows is invariably tainted, and no amount of skill on the part of the cheesemaker can produce from it a really fine cheese.

Immediately after the milk is drawn it should be strained, then aerated by dipping or pouring, which can be done very effectively while the milk is yet in the pails. Be sure that this work is done in a pure atmosphere, with clean surroundings, away from the stable or anything else of an impure nature, for unless this be attended to properly, aeration will be a detriment instead of a benefit.

It is not necessary to cool milk at night, unless the weather is extremely hot, in order to have it in the best condition for delivering at the factory in the morning. It is not necessary to strain the milk, as it has been thoroughly washed, and should be sealed with boiling hot water and well aired before using.

It is just as important that the morning's milk should be as well aerated before sending it to the factory. Not only in the summer should milk be aerated, but also in the spring and autumn.

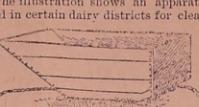
The milk stands should be built in such a way as to exclude the sun and rain, and yet allow a free circulation of air around the cans.

The organisms that produce bitter or tainted milk, or any abnormal change are to be found only where there was filth and carelessness in handling, so that in all cases when complaint is made of impure milk the remedy must be extra cleanliness.

## FOR CLEANING STABLES.

A Device Which Is Very Popular in Certain Dairy Districts for Cleaning.

The illustration shows an apparatus used in certain dairy districts for cleaning



## A MANURE BOAT.

ing out stalls. It is in effect a "stone boat" provided with a trough for holding the manure. The rear end of the boat slants back, as shown in the cut, so as to furnish a starting place for unloading.

The chain shown at the rear end is used in drawing the boat into the barn, then the wifetree is unhooked from that end, the horse led around and hitched to the front end. As fast as the horse cleaned the horse moves the boat along, and when the job is done it is hauled direct to the field and scattered.

It is not necessary to get into the manure with this apparatus, as it is moved by a man standing on the ground.

## LIME MEAL FOR COWS.

There are two kinds of lime meal in the market—lime meal process by which all the oil is extracted from it, and the old process which has from 8 to 10 per cent. of oil left in it. The old process of pressure does not get so much of the oil out of the seed as the new process, by extraction with benzene. These meals may be purchased from any dealer in agricultural supplies in any town of considerable size in North America. It is not a desirable food for buttermaking, as the butter is soft and has not the fine, waxy texture of that made from corn meal or cotton seed meal. —Colman's Rural World.



## HOG KILLING TIME.

A Device and an Aid to Farmers in Hogs.

The diagram illustrates a device

## WINTER DAIRYING.

What Must Be Done to Make the Occupant Success.

Dairying in winter has this advantage, that it is possible to grow cheap feed in the summer and convert it into good butter during the winter, he will not be complaining so much about the farm not paying.

Then, in nearly all cases, a reader need not fear prices can be realized for the latter products during the winter, and this is a distinct advantage. But to make winter dairying profitable, it is essential first to have at least some of the cows come fresh in the fall, to provide them with a comfortable shelter, and to secure a good supply of food in good season. This implies more or less preparation in advance. As with many other lines of farm work, the best results are secured by making the necessary preparations in advance.

While it would hardly answer for every farmer to go into winter dairying, yet there is no question that there is considerable room for an increase in the business, and that many who fail to make dairying pay in summer could realize a good profit by making a change to winter. With fresh cows and comfortable quarters, it is fully as easy to secure a good flow of milk in winter as in summer, and no more work is necessary to handle the milk and cream and make butter in winter as in summer.

In summer, cold butter is a drug in summer because the demand is larger than the supply, but in winter the conditions are reversed and a much higher price can be realized. The difference in the price is largely profit. The cows must be kept fed. It does not pay to allow them to run down in condition during the winter, and the value of the feed is the same, while on the majority of farms there is more time to do the work. Another advantage with having the cows come fresh in the fall is that they can be kept giving a full flow of milk for a longer season, with less extra work. Good feeding during the winter with a comfortable shelter will readily and with little trouble all removed, but with little trouble or heavy lifting, and no danger from the splashing of scalding water. When ready for market it is elevated by a pole placed at right angles with the tripod and at the proper height. This contrivance will prove convenient for heavy lifting, and for loading or unloading boxes and barrels.

## EGGS IN WINTER.

To get eggs in winter one must go to an extra expense and be willing to use every effort to have the hens under the best conditions for laying. The food is important, but it is not the food only that makes the hens lay. Confined

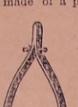
as it is to fowls as to human beings, and whether fed well or not they will fail to give good results if shut up in close quarters during a long and tedious winter. Fowls are naturally full of activity, and delighted in roaming over the fields in search of food, which not only affords exercise but makes them contented and puts them in the best possible condition for laying.

When the snow covers the ground the fowls are compelled to remain in their quarters because they are not adapted to locomotion in deep snows, and the gloomy days and dark quarters affect them the same as though they were prisoners within the walls of a building from which there is no escape. The hens do not lay because it is not their season of the year for reproducing their kind and because the conditions are not such as to promote egg production. The question comes up in regard to the poultry houses. As a rule they are too small. Notice a flock of hens that have an opportunity on a large barn floor on a cold winter day and it will not be difficult to observe that their actions are very different from those in the small poultry house. Having plenty of room they will at once become busy, and give every evidence of contentment and satisfaction.

It would be too great an expense to build new barns for poultry, but it may be mentioned that it will be an advantage to make larger houses. Where the roost is needed it is on the roof, and not on the roost. A large open shed, about 15x20 feet, open to the south, or closed with windows, would be less expensive than some poultry houses of more elaborate design, and would not doubt pay for itself in a short time by promoting egg production, and as many as twenty-five hens could be accommodated in it better than could half that number in a smaller house.—Mirror and Farmer.

## A PIG RESTRAINER.

In localities where pigs are permitted to go at large, a rove of this kind is used. It is made of a piece of white



## A PIG RESTRAINER.

blocks may be placed below it for this purpose. At the same time the sheaf should be sufficiently high that the fowl cannot get between it and the shelf so as to roost on the edge of the vessel.

This simple contrivance will be found of great service in protecting the drinking water which must be given to the fowls in their houses on stormy days.

## REFRACTORY ANIMALS.

Any farmer is really fortunate who possesses a balky, obstinate, or breamy animal, and the best way to get rid of the evil is to dispose of the beast, even if it is done at something of a sacrifice. Refractory cattle should be prepared for the shambles; refractory horses put upon tread powers if balky, and to cay use if unruly. There is neither peace nor profit in keeping such, and the real aim of life should be to make the situation as comfortable as possible. Kicking cows are sometimes kept on the plea that they are good milkers, but it is not a fit one, for a fat cow will bring sufficient money in the market to purchase a good, kind cow any time, and the perplexity saved is worth the price again. A writer speaking on the subject says: I do not speak of this as a leek on, but from my own experience as a farmer and a dairyman, and I know that the husbandman never feels happier concerning his farm regulations than when he determinedly resolves that he will not have a balky, kicking or unruly animal upon the premises.—Farmers' Voice.

## ANOTHER OF CANADA'S BIG THINGS.

A Canadian bullock, which is considered to be the largest ever landed in Great Britain, in July, for the handsome price of \$142. The animal was a pure-bred Shorthorn and came from the province of Ontario. It stood 17 hands high and measured eight feet from the crown of the head to the tail, while its gross weight was slightly over a ton. The price is considered to be the highest ever realized in that country for a Canadian bullock. Last year the highest prices realized at Glasgow were \$140 for a bullock and \$130 for a bull.



## The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1894.

## DISTRICT ITEMS.

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A mechanics institute will be established in Minto.

Mr. James Fowler, of Storrington, died on Oct. 22.

Grace Methodist church, Gananoque, will be enlarged.

General Booth had a very hearty reception in Peterboro.

J. McGregor, of Bentick, broke his neck by a fall.

Newburgh is nowhere in a football contest with Napanee.

The Wetherspoon has grown a potato weighing 1 lb.

Pattin brothers are erecting a creamery near Caversville.

Mrs. Peter Bird, of Picton, died on the 12th, aged 81 years.

The market laws in Gananoque are systematically violated.

There is a large colony of Prince Edward bugs in Utica, N. Y.

In Belleville parties sweeping dust into the streets are frequent.

The A. O. U. W. held a very successful concert in Platfield.

It is proposed to connect Hull and Aylmer by a bridge.

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Over \$32,000 expended in building operations in Gananoque last year.

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A new lodge of Independent Oddfellows will be instituted in Morrisburg.

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The Dominion police have run down a number of small fishermen at Wolfe Island.

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Prof. Swartz, of Belleville, is the new Principal of the Kingston business college.

The R. H. Campbell Institute of Business, of the Royal Canadian business college.

W. R. Craig, headmaster of the Amherst high school, has resigned and will study law.

Picton people are moving towards the organization of a pork packing establishment.

A huge specimen of the dreaded Russian thistle was found the other day near Norwood.

Fire on the premises of Stewart Bros., Renfrew, caused damage to the amount of \$2,500.

Major B. Howell, Bownaville, was fined \$2 and costs for asking for liquor at hotel on Sunday.

W. O. Obere, grocer, Bownaville, was severely injured by being thrown from his buggy.

Wm. Ingram, South Marysburg, and Mary Jane McKibbin, Athol, were married Oct. 15th.

Philip Grant conducted the services at the re-opening of the First Presbyterian church, Brockville.

Now summer the Iroquois high school will be fifty years old and the event will be celebrated.

Mrs. Wm. Irvine, formerly of Napanee Mills, died at Toronto on the 14th inst., aged 57 years.

The dam belonging to Alex. McLaren's estate at Cobden burst causing damage to the extent of \$10,000.

Rev. J. S. Merville, of Windsor, has been induced into the charge of the Presbyterian church of the Madoc Review last week.

The Continental hotel and stores in connection and adjoining were destroyed by fire at Madoc last week.

There are eighty men in the employ of the Great Northern corporation. Forty good men could do that work.

Samuel Thielot of Bloomsfield, aged 80 years, can climb a ladder and pick apples with any of the boys.

Lewis A. Stinson, son of Lewis B. Stinson, of Hollowell, is located at New Orleans where he is superintending the erection of a grain elevator with a capacity of one million bushels.

WE ARE OPEN

to buy a few hundred bushels of

**BARLEY,**

for which we will pay the highest cash price.

**FLOUR** is now very cheap. If you have not tried some of our make do so. We are sure we can give you good satisfaction.

**BRAN & SHORTS** still keep rather high price, but as you must feed them you will always find them at the lowest possible price.

**GROUND FEED** in every variety, and as cheap as it can be made from clean grain.

**LINSEED MEAL and OILCAKE** for your Calves.

**CORN, MILLETS, HUNGARIAN RAPE and TURNIP SEEDS, CORN MEAL, ROLLED OATS ROLLED WHEAT, ROLLED PEAS, SPLIT PEAS**

**THE RATHBUN CO.** Dundas St. Napanee.

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Farmers will be invited to insure their entire contents before the expiration of same.

THE RATHBUN CO., Deseronto, Ont.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

J. G. Gibson, Conductor on G. T. R. Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have received your letter and am sorry to inform you that the steamer which I had been a great sufferer from acute appendicitis, I my stomach refused to accept, nor was I able to find any remedy that afforded any relief, until one of my friends suggested that I purchase six bottles, and use them alternately, and I recovered. I am sending the bottle containing the medicine to you, and hope you will be able to get some for me."

Mr. Fred, the distinguished English historian, is here.

It is desired that Monsieur Satolli is to be made a Cardinal.

The P. R. will build two dairy stations in the Northwest this winter.

There are renewed rumors of grave dis-

agreements in the British Cabinet.

The Palmar Company has declared the regular dividend of \$2 per share.

A London deputation says the Duchess of Montrose is reported to be dying.

Mr. Wm. Lang, pump-maker, of Varca, was killed while fixing a pump in a well.

The Baptist Church Convention of Ontario and Quebec meeting at St. Thomas.

Director was late at Boston on Saturday and Alix early was the big trotting race.

Mr. Nathan Straus has declined the Tammany nomination for Mayor of New York.

Mr. George Monette of Rosseau killed a large bear Thurday weighing 280 lbs.

An experimental shipment of lumber has been made at New Westminster, B.C., to San Francisco.

A break in the London waterworks pipe at Springsbank caused a waste of a million gallons of water.

Japon is said to have been defeated by heavy losses in a recent battle on the banks of the Tigris.

At a bull fight in Pueblo, Mex., one of the bulls dashed among the spectators, inflicting eight persons.

It is said that ex-Mayor Grant has consented to stand as the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York.

R. A. Turner, of Bradford, owner of the trotting dog Major, died Friday by swallowing carbolic acid.

Admiral Sir Charles G. Gordon, of the Royal Canadian Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Charles Judd, a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, shot himself dead with a revolver. He came from London.

Fire in the shop of the International Trust Co. at London.

Atmospheric pressure at London was 30.02.

Atmospheric pressure at Napanee was 30.01.

Atmospheric pressure at Napanee was 30.01.</

## DEADLIEST OF POISONS.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE DRUG  
CALLED ARSENIC.

**It is Mined,** and the Miners, it is said,  
Really Do Not Suffer from its Effects—  
How and Where it is Obtained—Quer  
Effect of the Poison on Linen Fabrics.

Many points of interest are brought out in a description in a technical journal of the work in which arsenic is obtained from one of the mines known as in England, the Devon Great Consols. The mine was originally worked for copper alone and would have been abandoned but for the discovery that the waste there contained the metal which the miners had thought so rich in arsenic. Although copper is still raised, it is in small quantities, and the mine has been resolved into an arsenic works. The arsenical pyrites consist of 25 to 30 per cent of arsenic, and 1 per cent of copper, and the rest of earthy matter. After being crushed this is sorted by girls from 13 to 16 years of age. It is then washed and "jigged" or sifted and passed on to the first calciner, who is also provided with cheap coal and promises "arsenic soap"—that is, arsenic so mixed with smoke soot from the coal as to be a gray color.

The arsenic and soap deposited in combination in the chimney or condenser are sent to another furnace where arsenic is calcined for purification. The calciners consist of revolving iron drums, through which a fire of anthracite coal is carried on rotating a grid of iron rods. As the process is not exact, some arsenic is lost in the heat the arsenic is sublimed and condensed. The operation has to be carefully watched and if the workmen burn the arsenic badly they have to pay for it. These men in four weeks' time make the arsenic which is a mile long. It is carried to an incinerate up a hill, with iron doors in the sides. As the hot blast passes upwards it deposits a crust of arsenic crystals on the brickwork all around to a depth of from two to three inches. The arsenic crystals fall to the floor. The smoke has then to pass into an upright chimney 125 feet high, but just before doing so it has to traverse a shower of water, which catches what remains of the arsenic, nothing but sulphurous acid being allowed to escape.

The arsenic is liable to produce sores if permitted to lodge in wrinkles and folds of the flesh, or about the mouth and nostrils. As a rule, however, this only happens to the arsenic workers, who have to wash themselves thoroughly every day on returning from work. Otherwise the work is considered healthy.

It prevents all eczema, and the fumes of sulphuric acid, as well as the arsenical dust, are fatal to goads and cattle.

Most workmen remain at the works for a number of years without suffering, but occasionally the symptoms of arsenical poisoning—loss of appetite, nausea, frontal headache and anaemia declare themselves. With this comes the question what has to be given to the patient. The answer depends on to which the workmen are exposed to more when it is necessary for any purpose to enter the upright shaft. The effect on the eyes is most painful, and a further curious evidence of the virulence of the pervading arsenic is that the men who most frequently wear linen garments, lined with flannel and the sulphuric acid fumes completely destroy the linen in a few moments, leaving the flannel intact, so that the men go into the shaft in linen and come out clad in wool. Fortunately, it is seldom necessary to enter the shaft, or great loss of sight would ensue.

## The Boy and the Cop.

The boy was fishing from the tall end of a boat, anchored about fifty feet out in the river, and a policeman on shore was watching him. "What are you doing there?" called the officer, when he saw the boy paid no attention to him. "What are you?" asked the boy, with an eye on his bob. "I'm a police officer." "Where?" "Right here in the city of Detroit." The officer thought perhaps he had caught a man away from the Canadian side, and intended to play him a bit before hauling him in.

"What state is Michigan in?" asked the boy. "Michigan," replied the officer, without noticing that the boy grinned. "What's your name?" "John Smith." The officer was having lots of fun. "Are you sure?" asked the boy. "Of course I ought to know my own name, oughtn't I?"

"I can't tell you," said the boy, "and I can't tell you what I am." "I'm fishing when you see me, I don't do nothing else," and the boy slapped out a fish about ten inches long. "There," he exclaimed, "do you know any more now?" and the officer had business elsewhere.—Detroit Tribune.

## Scientific Cooking.

Some of the present celebrated scientific cooks confess to a most woful ignorance on the subject of dietetics at the time they were married! And the older ones declare that "in their day" there were books fit to study upon the subject of cooking, as chemistry had not yet been applied to the art. One scientific cook confesses to having been married to a feeding her husband, but declares that the marriage proved a success, as his dyspepsia vanished. She says the first knowledge she acquired was the art of making the baker's best bread. And then one day a sayer that "she could make a cake says 'their best bread' for most of the bakers' bread in this country is atrocious—an insult to a self respecting stomach."

## Curious Chinese Coins.

A curious feature of Chinese coins, the nail-mucks, appears to have originated in an accident very characteristic of China. In the time of Queen Wenteck a model in cast of gold was brought to the emperor's inspection. In the hands of gold is left on it the impression of one nail, and the impression has in consequence been a marked characteristic of Chinese coins for hundreds of years.

## They're Drinking More.

It is a subject for grave consideration by the American people that the use of alcohol has increased in this country. In the year 1883 the consumption of distilled spirits was 1.46 gallons per capita; in 1893 it had increased to 1.51 gallons. The consumption of beer per capita in 1883 was 10.27 gallons, which had increased to 16.08 gallons in 1893.

JOHN BULL IN AFRICA.

The Crafty Old Gentleman Now Owns  
Africa—African States.

The latest acquisition of African territory gives Great Britain an unbroken line across the length of Africa from the Mediterranean and the Nile to the extreme point of the continent. In all its original form, had been the "occupation" of Egypt, is in extent about 1,400,000 square miles, and has a population of 30,000,000. In the Nile Valley the British now probably hold the North African, Uganda holds the key to the lakes of central Africa, nearly as large as our own lake system. The new treaty gives it the high land west of Lake Tanganyika, considerably in German hands. The new conquests of the British South Africa Company add the great table lands of the interior of subtropical Africa, in which we have never lived. There, there is C. Coloma, the only European settlement in all Africa. As it stands, this great highway holds two-thirds of all Africa in which Europeans can live and carry on efficient administration. The British have now added to the continent in Egypt, its healthiest in Cape Town, its greatest gold mines and the only region from which tropical Africa can be controlled. Still more important is the Chatahoosie river and the port of Alexandria and ruin, when the marshal's successor is cleared away, to a point on Albert Edward Nyanza, 125 miles from Lake Tanganyika. This runs to within seventy miles of Lake Victoria, broken at Murchison Falls, descends to the Zambezi and the Indian Ocean. From a navigable point on the Congo it is less than 100 miles to Lake Tanganyika. The Aruwini runs as near the Nile. It is possible to start at the mouth of the Zambezi and sail to the mouth of the Chatahoosie river and never have to touch a European port.

He was walking along the road near Thomasville shortly afterward and saw a young man coming toward him. "Where are you going, my friend?" asked Murrell. "I am not going your way," was the reply. "Well," said Murrell, "if I can't have the pleasure of your company, won't you turn over your money to me?" The youngster was covered with a pistol and came on a half.

His words were cut short by some means he made a brave reach for his pistol. Murrell saw the movement and sent a bullet through the young man's heart. The dead body was buried in a lime sink. Minimally a band of highwaymen had been shot. He was shot. His word was law, and perfect obedience was required or death was the penalty.

Murrell was the organization and system of operations under Murrell that did not until near the end of the Murrellites' existence, and the last to be formed was a lawless band of whites in that section. The Murrellites used secret signs and held their meetings in caves and swamps.

A few Indians of the Seminole tribe were scattered here and there throughout southern Georgia and the crimes committed by the Murrellites were charged to them.

One of which was the last to war against the Indians. Finally the Seminoles were driven into Florida, where they sought refuge in the Everglades.

After the Indians left the country border crimes were perpetrated throughout the state.

Whole families were brutally butchered. Men were shot down at work and helpless women and children were beaten to death with clubs. Houses and barns were plundered and then burned. Lives and property were hourly in danger of destruction.

Victims cited for many in their misery were not shown. The crimes were not laid at the door of John A. Murrell or his hand.

Anybody who can follow these directions of the violence of the pervading atmosphere will find that the men who wear linen garments, lined with flannel and the sulphuric acid fumes completely

destroy the linen in a few moments, leaving the flannel intact, so that the men go into the shaft in linen and come out clad in wool. Fortunately, it is seldom necessary to enter the shaft, or great loss of sight would ensue.

The assassins wore moccasins, feathers on their heads, and red paint on their faces and heads, and indulged in great war whoops.

Tremendous excitement filled the whole section. Doors were barred at night, and in the day men stood guard at their homes.

Work on the farms and in the shops and stores was abandoned. Many residents fled to the North and left their homes to the Indians, who had been their neighbors since early in 1842, Gen. William Ballard, a wealthy citizen of Monticello, Fla., began the organization of a band for the suppression of crime in that section.

He had studied the situation carefully and arrived at the conclusion that, as since the Indians had fled, no one would interfere with him. The result was that the red man had increased to a prodigious extent, the red man was not the guilty one. He organized a band of spies known as the "regulators."

Edmund of that place was a regulator. He is now in his eighteenth year and is thoroughly familiar with the times in which the Murrellites operated.

In speaking of the regulators and the final history of the Murrellites, Mr. Edmund says:

"After the 'regulators' were thoroughly organized there was a horrible number near St. Marks, Fla. A well-known young man left Monticello, Fla., for St. Marks. He had on his person a large sum of gold and bills. Before reaching St. Marks the Murrellites fell upon him and murdered him. A colored Youmans, who was a notorious character, was suspected of the murder.

"He was captured by the regulators and finally confessed that he knew all about the number."

"He said John A. Murrell and a large band of robbers had committed the murder. Youmans was made to stand on the rear end of a oak limb and a rope was fastened to an oak limb over his head and then adjusted to his neck."

"He could not stand the Murrellites were guilty of many crimes charged to the Indians. He said Jack Jewell was a Murrellite and was the meanest man under Murrell."

"When he was told to make his peace with God, Youmans asked for a Bible, with a cross in it and a book in his mouth. Youmans met his death, but a song in his mouth, Youmans died with a song in his mouth."

"Jack Jewell was next caught and hanged near the place of Youmans' death. No confession could be obtained from him."

"He was hanged in a place near where Youmans was hanged and there swung to a limb until death came."

"John A. Murrell, the chief of the Murrellites, was never captured, but died a most remarkable death, even that is excelled in dimensions, the largest village in the United States, Windsor Park, N.Y., was destroyed by an enormous wind which is just at the present moment carrying the enormous quantity of 825 houses and a total weight materially exceeding half a ton."

The University of Paris is said to be the first institution of learning on the continent to add a department of Journalism. Abbe Dr. Cocteau will read lectures on the great editors of England and Germany. Professor Guizot will lecture on the history of France, and M. Taverne, of the Paris University, will speak upon the duties of newspaper men and the way a paper is printed.

An Antelope Hunter.

To reach the north pole an architect, Mr. Haasin, has proposed to the Geographical Society of Paris the construction of wooden huts one or two days' journey apart. He believes that the most formidable locality for an experiment of this kind. Each of the huts would be in itself a base of supplies for the construction of the next. As the distance to be covered is about 900 miles, a score of huts would be necessary to establish a route to the pole.

A Persistent One.

Briscoe—Jaymists is a regular vocalist. Bunting—Nonsense.

Erioso—it's so. He's always singing his own praises.

## HE WAS PRETTY TOUGH.

## A BOLD OUTLAW WHO WAS NEVER CAPTURED.

One of Our Neighbors' Bad Citizens and His Life of Crime—His Mother Taught Him the First Lessons—He Was an Apt Pupil—Some of His Deeds.

Never in the history of outlawry was there a more notorious bandit than John A. Murrell, who operated during the decade preceding 1842 along the Georgia and Florida boundary line and in portions of Alabama and Mississippi. For years he had been a leader of the approach of the British fleet in 1812, so saved the New England coast from the depredations of the pirates, and still later we have been apprised of the death at Terre Haute, Ind., of a man 109 years old, who attended the funeral of Washington and was buried in the same casket.

Young Murrell was a notorious set of gamblers, who joined his band. They hanged him at the gates of the city of Colon, the only European settlement in all Africa.

As it stands, this great highway holds two-thirds of all Africa in which Europeans

## LONGEVITY IS ON THE INCREASE.

## Man Attains a Greater Age Than Formerly, Especially in America.

The number of deceased persons who had attained an exceptional old age was probably greater in the year 1893 than in any recent period. During the last three or four years of the year the general public became familiar with the remarkable daily papers, with the remarkable obituaries of those who had departed having died to a great age. A month or so since the news of a life that had reached the extraordinary limit of 135 years. We have since read of the death of a woman at Hartford, Conn., who was old enough to remember the approach of the British fleet in 1812, so saved the New England coast from the depredations of the pirates, and still later we have been apprised of the death at Terre Haute, Ind., of a man 109 years old, who attended the funeral of Washington and was buried in the same casket.

Murrell was taught by maternal example to be a thief and robber.

Young Murrell was a notorious set of gamblers, who joined his band. They hanged him at the gates of the city of Colon, the only European settlement in all Africa.

As it stands, this great highway holds two-thirds of all Africa in which Europeans

can live and carry on efficient administration. The British have now added to the continent in Egypt, its healthiest in Cape Town, its greatest gold mines and the only region from which tropical Africa can be controlled. Still more important is the Chatahoosie river and the port of Alexandria.

He was walking along the road near Thomasville shortly afterward and saw a young man coming toward him. "Where are you going, my friend?" asked Murrell.

"I am not going your way," was the reply.

"Well," said Murrell, "if I can't have the pleasure of your company, won't you turn over your money to me?"

The youngster was covered with a pistol and came on a half.

His words were cut short by some means he made a brave reach for his pistol.

Murrell saw the movement and sent a bullet through the young man's heart. The dead body was buried in a lime sink.

Minimally a band of highwaymen had been shot. He was shot. His word was law, and perfect obedience was required or death was the penalty.

Second, keep all the powers of mind and body occupied in congenital work. The mind should be developed and the mind kept active.

Third, avoid excesses of all kinds, whether of food, drink, or whatever nature they may be. Be moderate in all things.

Fourth, never despair. Be cheerful at all times. Never give way to anger. Never let the trials of one day pass over to the next.

The period from fifty to seventy-five should not be passed in idleness or abandonment of all work. Here is where a great many mistakes are made.

Young Murrell was a bandit, but he was not the only one. Dead ancestors are so reverenced that a shadow upon the grave is looked upon as an insult which must not be passed by. Now, when the Danes began to put up poles for their wires the shadows were, at some time or the day, fastened on the telephone wires, and were telegraphed to the post office, and the post office sent a cablegram to the Emperor.

"May it please your honor?" he said, with great formality, "my client wants more time."

"Very well, very well," interrupted the judge in the kindest way. "I'll be glad to accommodate him. He was arrested for disorderly conduct, and he wasn't he."

"That's the charge of the arresting officer."

"Very good," said his honor. "I had intended giving him only three months, but since he wants more I'll make it six. I always strive to please. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."

## An Experiment.

One of the most interesting experiments to test the strength of dynamite, gun cotton and other explosives is to place fresh plucked leaves between two plates of panel steel and explode cartridges on the upper plate. The recoil in such cases is so great and sudden that the upper plate is often blown off and the lower plate is forced to catch it, so as to catch the explosion of the leaves before their delicate ribs have time to give way to the force of the blow. This novel method of engraving is one of the wonders of the century.

A Pretty Legend.

It is the pretty Christian legend that from its womb the cross was made. Observers of nature have discovered, however, that the flowers of the cross are not the only flowers that grow in the earth.

"The flower of the cross is the only flower that grows in the earth."

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## CABLE AND TELEGRAPH

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE NET-WORK OF WIRES AROUND THE WORLD.

How the Work First Got a Start in China—Getting a Line Across Australia—Description of the Work of Construction—Some of the Lines Now Operating.

It is commerce and competition which exist, as a rule, in extraordinary systems of travel and communication. They have been laid to meet the demands of civilization, and for the most part a business already assured. Not that there are no examples of remarkable daring which, foreseeing chance, resolved its venture, and succeeded in creating a demand for what followed.

A remarkable case of just such a venture was the laying of the first cable across the Chinese shore.

Remembering the land line across Siberia—the line which it will be remembered, was intended to be part of the route from Europe to America, the Chinese land line which the Chinese government had been instrumental in getting built.

Then came the cable from Vladivostock.

Now the Chinese company of Denmark saw the possibility of utilizing this end for a European communication with China and Japan. Not that China and Japan had expressed any desire for such a connection, but the Chinese government, in examining and appraising the articles, found it was attractive young lady and looked rosy and healthy as she tripped down the long plank. She had a delightful voyage, etc., and had been good enough to bring only two trunks. These were found, au contraire, to contain nothing but useless contents saw that there were only ordinary wearing apparel, chalked the backs and we started off. We went up town and made for a good restaurant. The inn-keeper was a tall, thin, dark-skinned fellow, seated at a table and the order given for luncheon. The lady sat next to the wall.

"I suppose everything is all right, Jules?" asked my friend.

"Yes, indeed," she replied, smiling triumphantly.

"I promised to show this gentleman something," he said. "There's no danger that anybody will catch on, so if you're no objection—"

"He paled. She blushed furiously and retorted: 'Well, I don't know that care, but it's unnatural—'

Then she reached down toward the floor on the side next the wall, and, of course I don't know exactly what she did, but when her hand appeared again it was closed over something. She held it toward me, saying: "Open both hands, both palms facing each other."

I did as she told me and she laid on my palms a gather that fairly blazed with diamonds. I took one look and whispered "Smuggled?" She nodded vigorously, while her companion smiled approval, and then she closed her eyes and kept that interesting piece of diamond in her palm.

"There's another like it," said the fair cousin, "but I guess I won't take that off." The other, of course, was on the side not next to the wall. "You have to get a cab now for it," she said, "for it's not safe to go on with the work, and even when the shadows of the muggers come, there's no prevention for the new undertaking."

The work was begun early in 1870. The history of the telegraph does not include an other so dramatic chapter. All but 200 or 300 miles of the line from London to St. Petersburg, the cabin caravans, the teams of horses, was through a land of either the worst desert or the most savage of savages, to catch each delicate instant of the leaves before their delicate ribs have time to give way to the force of the blow. This novel method of engraving is one of the wonders of the century.

The expedition was to be effected by nothing but the strength of the men, all of its poles, all of its supplies, across a country often waterless and so hot that a thermometer burst and pork melted in the brine. They saw their cattle die of hunger and thirst. They were forced to travel at night, to sleep in the open sun, of sleep of the most exhausting character. The natives harassed them constantly, stealing their supplies, using up their insulators as spears heads, to use when the natives became too numerous for the occasion and threatening them.

The northern portion of the work was once abandoned, so hopeless did it seem. Again terrible floods drove the expedition entirely from the field. In spite of the loss and disappointment, the line was completed on October 21, 1872, the London papers were publishing daily dispatches from Australia. On November 15, 1872, a grand banquet was held in London, celebrating the completion of the work, and at it was read a telegram of thanks in response to one of congratulation which had been sent to Adelaidus just two hours before.

An Antivation.

The University of Paris, France, is said to be the first institution of learning on the continent to add a department of Journalism. Abbe Dr. Cocteau will read lectures on the great editors of England and Germany.

Professor Guizot will lecture on the history of France, and M. Taverne, of the Paris University, will speak upon the duties of newspaper men and the way a paper is printed.

Therapy and Practice.

Conc—Wha did she leave the room when she was in the middle of her argument about the cruelty of killing song birds?

Merrie—She went to show the servant how to drop a live lobster into boiling water—Truth.

Was it Sickness in the Family?

The Universe—What's the outlook for a newspaper in this town?

First-class—We've got a map of a rail road, six candidates for postmaster, and the way a paper is printed.

Prospects Good.

"What's the outlook for a newspaper in this town?"

"First-class. We've got a map of a rail road, six candidates for postmaster, and the way a paper is printed."

First-class—The writer has seen a gentleman of Bengal, a remarkable appearance and something to say about him.

Merrie—He just went across the ocean to get him.

Oleander—He just went across the ocean to get him.

Erioso—It's so. He's always singing his own praises.

Was it Sickness in the Family?

Oleander—What's the trouble?

Baker—What'd be the use?—Buffalo Courier.

Serious Objection.

She—Do you see any real objection to these living pictures?

Yes—They're always given in houses not half big enough to hold the people anxious to see them.

## "DON'T SHOOT—I'LL COME DOWN."

"Scarcely like," said the tree lead, "I expect to rain all day; And I hollered 'Till noon; But the sun lit down; We was jest about to give in;

"Once in a while some farmer Would come to us in the evening; And he'd hear me cry; And stop and sigh; Then I hollered 'Till the sun lit down; And I hollered 'Till I thought I was about to give in;

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"Once in a while some farmer Would come to us in the evening; And he'd hear me cry; And stop and sigh; Then I hollered 'Till the sun lit down; And I hollered

## Necessities.

Ladies' Mantles.  
Dress Goods.  
Capes.  
Fur Collars.  
Blankets.  
Comforters.  
Shawls.  
Robes.  
Caps.  
Muffs.

Boys' Clothing.  
Men's Clothing.  
Gloves.  
Mitts.  
Socks.  
Shirts and Drawers.  
Cardigan Jackets.  
Mufflers.  
Braces.

To men who are much exposed in winter a Good, Heavy Overcoat is a necessity.

### We Have Them Made of the Best Material By First Class Tailors,

and, as nearly as could be foreseen, in Sizes to suit any Customer.  
We need not dilate on the advantage to the purchaser of making an early selection from this stock.

P.S.—Fifty \$4.00 Jackets.

TERMS CASH.

## WIMS & CO.

## Jackets.



We show hundreds upon hundreds of different styles in Ladies' Jackets, Capes, and Wraps. That's one reason why many Ladies come from all the surrounding towns every season to purchase their Mantles from us.

We always show the Newest Styles, at the most moderate prices.

### Beautiful Fur - Garments.

**Geo. Ritchie & Co**

Belleville.

## OUR GREAT FRIDAY SALE. TO-DAY, FRIDAY.

We will give a discount of 20 per cent. of every dollar for cash  
**To-Day Friday Only.**  
All our Goods are marked in plain figures, and  
— EVERY SALE MUST BE CASH. —

See our Ladies' Glaced Kid Button Boot, regular price \$3.00, to day \$2.30. See our Ladies' Dongola Button Boot, regular price \$1.50, to day \$1.20. Child's Dongola Button Boot, regular price \$1.00, to day 80 cents.

All other Goods in proportion.

We will make every Purchaser, by purchasing his or her goods at CARTER'S, think that times are not so hard when \$1.00 will buy our \$1.20 Boot.

This is a great chance for heads of families to take advantage of our Friday's Cash Sale.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—Opposite the O'Connor House.

## GEO. J. CARTER.

W. H. BRUTON

HAS

## Removed

to Mrs. Dalton's old stand, which has been enlarged and refitted, and where we will have plenty of room to handle goods and serve customers.

In returning thanks to the people of Deseronto and the surrounding country for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past ten years and by strict attention to right business principles and the keeping in stock of everything in the line of first-class family groceries at reasonable prices, we hope to see their happy faces and receive a continuance of their kind patronage. Come and see us in our new store and try some of our high class 30 cent tea, which has been giving such general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

**W. H. BRUTON.**

The Tribune

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1894.

DESERONTO NEWS CO<sup>Y</sup>

LIMITED

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with an abundant supply of new type and printing material. We are therefore in a position to execute Fine Job printing in all its branches in first class style, at rates to suit the times. Send call and get prices. **Advertisers** by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

L. Hopkins, issuer of marriage licenses, All business strictly confidential.

Be sure and try Bruton's 30 cent tea. It will make you want more.

Miss Slaven is prepared to give lessons on violin to a few pupils. For information please apply at the store of Slaven & Co., or at room No. 19, Main street.

Thirty cents will buy a pound of Bruton's high class, delicious flavor tea. Try it.

Buy your school supplies at The Tribune office. Bargains this year.

It will pay to use Bruton's 30 cent tea.

**Advertisers** must have the copy for change of advertisements in this office on Wednesday to ensure having their advertisements the same week.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Black squirrels are said to be very numerous in all parts of the back country.

Wolves are said to be very numerous in all parts of the back country.

Mr. F. S. Rathbun's new flag staff is a conspicuous ornament on the hill.

The Alexandria expects to make five more trips before going into winter quarters.

Mr. James Stoddart, of the Prescott Journal, favored us with a call on Monday.

Mr. Wm. King, of the London Record, was in town this week in the interests of that journal.

The tax collector will be at his office on the market Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Capt. Christie of the Ella Rose reports a good freight business this fall and passenger traffic is also well up to the average.

Mr. Warren Leach, formerly of H. Ashely's stock farm at Foxboro, has entered upon duties as foreman of the Stock barns of the Rathbun Company's farm.

As a result of the recent arrests and trials in Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway authorities are changing the routes of all their passenger service conductors.

The Rathbun Company now sends a crew with cars aboard to the islands on the St. Lawrence to be loaded with grain, etc., much to the convenience of the farmers.

It has been well remarked that a wise discrimination in the matter of grading the salaries of school teachers would have a decided tendency to elevate the profession.

The railway ferry transfer barge Oairis now visits Adolphustown, Cressy, etc., and carries of apples, barley, etc., for shipment from Deseronto over the Bay of Quinte Railway.

The horses attached to the Big Store wagon while at the steamboat dock last Friday evening took fright and ran away. Not much damage was done beyond the scattering of a barrel of apples which speedily became the prey of a number of boys.

It is a remarkable fact that half the enjoyment from smoking is derived from seeing the smoke curling up from pipe or cigar. Blind people rarely, if ever, smoke. They say they "cannot see the smoke," and all smokers are aware how disagreeable it is to smoke in the dark.

Telegraph poles are now made of paper pulp, in which barks, tail, etc., are mixed in small quantities. The pulp is cast in a mould, with the core in the centre. The paper poles are lighter and stronger than those of wood, and are said to resist the action of sun, rain, and other destructive agents much better.

Mr. C. Richardson, Canadian manager of the London Guarantees and Accident Company, died in Toronto last Saturday. Deceased was the youngest insurance manager in Canada being only 27 years old. He frequently visited Deseronto on business and the intelligence of his death was heard with deepest regret.

The imports for the Dominion for September were \$9,355,440; a decrease of \$2,834,786 from the same month last year. The imports for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, totalled \$25,563,124, a decrease of \$4,298,835 for the same time last year. The exports for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, totalled \$31,106,433 or \$4,211,393 less than in 1893.

Mr. Goodfellow, postmaster of Macdonald, has placed on our desk, three beautiful and mammoth apples of the King variety which were raised by Mr. Albert Blakely, of North Fredericksburg. They measured 13, 13, and 12½ inches around while their weight was 153,143 and 14 ounces respectively. They were pronounced beauties by all who saw them.

Mr. E. Ormandy, who has been bookkeeper and cashier for a number of years in the Rathbun Company's agency at Belleville, has taken a responsible position with Messrs. Cosset Bros., Brockville. Mr. Ormandy was held in high esteem in Belleville, and before leaving he was presented with a gold watch and fobbing address by the officials and employees of the Rathbun Company in that city.

The enlargement of THE TRIBUNE a few months ago appears to have waked up the press of the district. The Picton newspapers have followed our example and bestirring themselves and publishing extra editions on Saturday. Kingston dailies are now reduced in price and retail for one cent. The Tweed News has also been enlarged and several others are taking steps to keep up with the procession.

*Tyendinaga Patrons.*

A meeting of the Patrons of Industry of Tyendinaga township will be held at Merton on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at 7:30 p.m. Mr. A. J. McLaren, M. P. P. and Mr. J. B. Salancique, Patron nominees for the commons, will be present. All Patrons are invited.

*District Meeting.*

Bros. A. D. McIntyre, W. N. Deans, and Wm. Perry are the delegates appointed to represent Loyal Hastings Lodge, No. 158, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, at the district meeting to be held at Shannondale, on Friday, Nov. 20.

*Domestic.*

At the opening of Queen's College last week, Principal Grant, in an excellent speech, deplored the tendency of pupils to rush through their high school course and then enter college comparatively unprepared. He urged more attention to the study of classics and English. The mind was thus better prepared to study the sciences. He thought that little benefit was received by the study of the sciences in the high schools of the province. The system, and not teachers, was to blame for the defects of the present school system.

The Case of Russia is dying, and all the subjects of his vast empire are in a state of grief.

Mr. B. Wartman, the great well boring expert, is getting a new machine which will bore down seven hundred feet.

Mr. Geo. J. Carter is holding a great display of boots and shoes to-day only. A great opportunity for bargains.

The road between Deseronto and Maryville has been greatly improved by the county authorities. Bicyclists speak of it in most complimentary terms.

Mr. H. P. Moore, editor of the Acton Free Press, was elected president of the Provincial Sabbath School Association at the convention in Belleville this week.

Geo. Ritchie & Co., of Belleville, are supplying 2,000 yards of carpet for the new Hotel Quinte in that city, after competition with other firms throughout the Province.

Frank Claus, of the Reserve, defeated Richardson, of Toronto, in the quota match at Belleville on Tuesday. They will play a return match at Toronto for \$200 within two weeks.

The entertainment given in the Indian council house by the Mohawk Brass Band was a great success. Vocal solos were given by Mr. H. Fowkes, Mr. Simon Loft, Mrs. Douglas Powles and a concert solo by Mr. Norville. The glee club gave a number of selections and the band acquitted itself most creditably. Many of the efforts were encouraged.

Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Merrickville, lost seven calves, his entire herd, this summer from diphtheria. Last year he lost eleven with the same disease, and every care was taken this summer to prevent them from taking it. They commence to show symptoms of a hacking cough when about three or four months old, and then gradually dwindle and die. The stock of a number of other farmers through different sections suffered in the same way. When once attacked it seems death.

Prof. Carmichael, director of the Dominion Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at Toronto, died at Hastings, England, last Saturday, aged 48 years. He was a native of Canada, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He first visited the United States and Canada in 1871. He succeeded Prof. Kingston in 1876 as director of the observatory, and it was owing to his exertions that the Weather Bureau has been developed in such a satisfactory manner. He had been ailing for some time and went to the south of France in the hope of being restored to health. We had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Carmichael several times in his office and always found him courteous and genial.

Mr. M. A. Veeder, of Lyon, N. Y., who has of late years been making a careful study of the aurora, writes to the local observer in Deseronto stating that the records of observations of the aurora made at the station of Mr. Peary in North Greenland, and studied at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He first visited the United States and Canada in 1871. He succeeded Prof. Kingston in 1876 as director of the observatory, and it was owing to his exertions that the Weather Bureau has been developed in such a satisfactory manner. He had been ailing for some time and went to the south of France in the hope of being restored to health. We had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Carmichael several times in his office and always found him courteous and genial.

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### PERSONALS.

Mr. Wm. Evans was in Belleville on Saturday.

Miss Scott, of Quebec, is the guest of Mr. F. S. Rathbun.

Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Burgess, of Osgoode, N. Y., spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. W. J. Hindhaugh, of Osgoode, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. E. W. Rathbun.

Miss Hazlett, of New York City, was visiting at Mr. James Meagher's on Sunday.

Miss Quirk, of Enterprise, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Meagher, Edmund street.

Mr. James Hanley, of Belleville, was in town on Wednesday and favored us with a call.

Miss Kate Meagher has returned home from an extended visit with friends in Toronto.

Miss Hazlett, of New York City, was visiting at Mr. James Meagher's on Sunday.

Mr. Gus. Anderson, of Christ Church parsonage, has been seriously ill during the past week.

Mr. Arthur Nasmyth, of the Imperial bank, Toronto, spent a few days in town during the week.

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Johnson, of Picton, were visiting at Mr. J. D. Monaghan's during the week.

Mr. E. W. Cole and Mr. D. Hollingsworth, of Picton, paid a flying visit to Deseronto last Sunday.

Mr. Thos. Roach, of Gananoque, was in town on Monday and Tuesday transacting business for his department.

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Dryden, of Kirkland, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. D. Monaghan, Mill street.

Mr. E. Arthur Rixen, of the General offices, left last night on a business mission to Halifax and other points east.

Mr. Hitchcock, tie inspector, and Mr. Marshall, road master of the Grand Trunk Railway, were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. J. L. Blaikie, of Toronto, was the guest of Mr. & Mrs. W. C. E. Rathbun at Bay View Ranch during the week.

Messrs. Harry Bryant, Chas. Myers and James Thompson, of Belleville, were visiting at Mr. A. Thompson's, Green street, on Wednesday.

Mr. I. D. Brailsford left on Wednesday for Newmarket whither she was summoned by the intelligence of the death of her sister, Mrs. Austin T. Dean, of that place.

Send your name and address on a post card to *The Weekly Mail*, Kingston, Ont., and you will receive *The Kingston Weekly News* until Dec. 1st next free of charge. The paper will not be sent after Dec. 1st unless you pay for it in advance.

Attention—Owing to large expenditures made during the past season for the purpose of providing increased accommodation and better facilities for our business, we would ask all customers whose accounts are overdue to kindly call and effect a settlement by Nov. 1st. Attention to this notice will be considered a favor.

JOHN DALTON.

A RACE,

I have for sale the Dairy-Cradle and Perfection Chairs at right prices. Give me a call and get the best.

MILES S. PLUMLEY, NAPANEE,

## MILLINERY

at very low prices.

## LATEST NOVELTIES

arriving daily.

-New Walking Hats-  
just in,  
from 60 cents upwards.

Call and inspect our Goods  
before purchasing elsewhere.

## MISS SMITH,

St. George Street.

COMING

## F. C. DAVEY'S

a magnificent assortment of Xmas Goods, comprising the latest Novelties in

**GOLD AND SILVERWARE,**

and

Japanese Antimony

Antique Goods,

besides staple lines of Silver Plate, flat or hollow ware.

Remember.—Repairing a specialty.

St. George St., Deseronto.

## DESERONTO MARKET.

Deseronto, Oct. 25, 1894.  
 Beans \$1.00 per bushel.  
 Beef, forequarter, 4 to 5 cts. per pound.  
 Beef, hindquarter, 5 " "  
 Barley, 33 cents per bushel.  
 Bacon, 10 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Bacon, 30 to 35 cents per pound.  
 Cabbage, 50 cents per bushel.  
 Celery, 5 cents per bunch.  
 Carrots, 60 cts per bag.  
 Cheese, 10 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Colicakes, 30 to 35 cents per pound.  
 Cabbage, 50 cents per dozen.  
 Cauliflowers 35 cents.  
 Deakins 20 cents.  
 Ducks 45 to 60 cents per pair.  
 Eggs, 12 cents per dozen.  
 Eggs, 50 to 60 cents each.  
 Ham, smoked, 10 to 11 cents per pound.  
 Hay 6 to 7 dollars per ton.  
 Honey, 12 cents per pound.  
 Lard, 25 to 30 cents.  
 Mutton 8 cents.  
 Lambkins, 15 cents.  
 Lard, 11 to 12 cents per pound.  
 Olives, 3 to 4 cents per bunch.  
 Oats, 25 to 30 cents per bushel.  
 Peas, 40 to 50 cents each.  
 Potatoes, 55 to 60 cts per bag.  
 Peas, 50 to 52 cents per bushel.  
 Pork, carcass, 6 to 7 cents per pound.  
 Pork, by quarter, 70 to 8 cents per pound.  
 Pork, 40 cents per bushel.  
 Rhubarb 30 cts. dozen bunches.  
 Straw, \$2 per load.  
 Steak, 10 cents.  
 Turnips, 25 to 30 cents per pound.  
 Turkey, 75 cents to \$1.00 each.  
 Turnips, 40 to 50 cents per bag.  
 Veal, \$1 to 10 cents.  
 Wheat, 55 to 60 cts per bushel.

## BIRTHS.

ROACH—At Gananoque, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Roach, Jr., of a son.  
 KAIN—At Cedar Dale, Ont., on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. D. J. Kain, of a son.  
 CUMMING—At Deseronto, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Frederick Cummings, of a daughter.  
 DALMADGE—At Deseronto, on the 22d inst., the wife of Dr. J. Denton Dalmaige, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

CARNAHAN—DORAN—At Napanee, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. McAdam, Mr. Wm. Henry Carnahan to Miss Sarah Ellen Doran, of Tyendinaga.  
 MAGRATH—LAKER—At Shantyville, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Magrath, of Deseronto, Mr. William J. Magrath, of Belleville, to Miss Ada T. Lake, of Deseronto.  
 APLEBY—LYNN—At Flower Station, on Oct. 17th, by Rev. J. F. Fraser, B. A., of Navan, Mr. Thomas Earle Appleby, of Deseronto, to Mary Maxwell, daughter of the late Mr. Robert E. Lynn.

CHRYSLER—VALLEY—At St. Paul's Church, Tyndinaga, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, 1894, by Rev. G. A. Anderson, M. A. Mr. James Nelson Chrysler, of Inlay City, Michigan, U. S., to Elizabeth Ann Valleyer, of the Township of Tyendinaga, Ont., Canada.

## DEATHS.

WOOD—In Sydenham, on the 19th inst., Col. James Wood, aged 83 years.  
 MITCHELL—At Deseronto, on the 19th inst., Mr. Thomas Mitchell, aged 54 years.  
 GAMMON—At Deseronto, on the 23rd inst., Laura Edna, daughter of Mr. James Gammon, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A FEW BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, pure bred, for sale at prices to suit the times.—Apply to  
 C. E. RAVEN,  
 G. T. H. Agent,  
 Deseronto Junction,  
 Oct. 25th, 1894.

**HOUSE TO LET.**  
 ON EAST MAIN STREET.—Apply to  
 J. B. GAYLORD,  
 Deseronto, Oct. 25th, 1894.  
 61.

**TO LET.**  
 A FRAME DWELLING ON GREEN Street. Apply to  
 J. Marrigan, Sr.,  
 Deseronto, Oct. 11, 1894.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN—One bottle of English Spain Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in giving the name of the manufacturer. It has a mysterious propensities in removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROSE, Farmer, Arkham, Ont.  
 Sold by W. G. Eggar and W. J. Alley,

**J. M. ANDERSON.**

Practical Tinsmith.  
 Eavetroughing,  
 Dairy Supplies,  
 Steam and  
 Gas Fitting.

All Tinware that I sell is made in my own shop No factory goods handled.

**J. M. ANDERSON**  
 EDMOND STREET,  
 Near St George St., Deseronto

## MR. SLAVEN

has been in Toronto all week visiting the wholesale houses and picking up bargains.

He will have something interesting to say to you when he returns.

In the meantime we are selling all kinds of DRY GOODS at the closest prices in the trade.

## P. SLAVEN &amp; CO.

Watch the Tribune every week for Bargains.

## WALL STREET!

Operate Successfully in Wall Street

THROUGH OUR

CO-OPERATIVE R. R. STOCK SYNDICATE.

Large Profits Realized with Minimum Risks.

"Prospectus and Daily Market Letter" Mailed Free.

Highest Reference.

WEINMAN & CO., Stock and Grain Broker,

No. 41 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

## SOCIETIES.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA Lodge No. 1, meet in their Hall corner of St. George and Edmund Street on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

D. L. BROWN, W. E. SCOTT, T. C. REED, G. F. HUFF, R. S.

SONS OF ENGLAND LODGE NO. 125.

MEETS on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of every

month in the hall, McCollum's block, corner of St. George and Edmund Streets, on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.

Visiting brethren welcome.

W. J. M. H. C. R., J. E. ROBESON, Kee, Secy.

JOHNSON HAGARTY, C. R.

ROYAL TEMPLARS LODGE NO. 22.

MEETS every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall, Colp Block, corner of St. George and Edmund Streets, on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.

The Order invited.

J. E. ROBESON, G. F. HUFF, Kee, Secy.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS COURT QUINTE, NO. 1.

MEETS in their hall, McCollum's block, corner of St. George and Edmund Streets, on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.

Visiting brethren welcome.

W. J. M. H. C. R., J. E. ROBESON, Kee, Secy.

ROYAL HASTINGS LODGE NO. 158.

MEETS on the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month in the hall, Colp Block, corner of St. George and Edmund Streets, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

The Order invited.

J. E. ROBESON, G. F. HUFF, Kee, Secy.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

MEETS on the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month in the hall, Colp Block, corner of St. George and Edmund Streets, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

The Order invited.

J. E. ROBESON, G. F. HUFF, Kee, Secy.

THE BIG STORE,

## DISTRICT ITEMS.

Brockville is talking electric street railway. Mrs. Angus has opened a fancy store in Naples.

Peterboro will have a sham battle on Thanksgiving day.

Ramsey's new iron bridge over the Boushore is finished.

Mrs. Peter Purvis, of Yonge's Mills, died suddenly last Saturday.

Miss C. Scott, Napanee, suffered a paralytic stroke of Saturday.

Kemptville with great good sense has refused to banish a factory.

Rev. Henry Shaler, of Kemptville, is dead aged 95. His widow is 92.

Mrs. Derbyshire of Boyd's Co. Leeds, dislocated her jaw while yawning.

Mr. Silvester Webbanks, of Rosedale, died yesterday.

A new Methodist church cost \$8,000 was opened at Westmost last Sunday.

The steamer Lorelei has discontinued its trip between Gananoque and Clayton.

The authorities are taking steps to prevent liquor selling in Kingston on Sunday.

Alfred Snodden, of Oshawa, had his thigh bone broken by being thrown from a cart.

Chas. Miller, Milford, and Jessie Woodley, of Tyndinaga, were married last Tuesday.

John Babcock, an old resident of Ameliasburg, died on the 13th, aged 84 years.

Capt. Taylor, of Kingston, is the oldest lake captain alive in Canada. He is 85 years of age.

John Robison, of Gilead, killed two six-months old pigs which when dressed weighed 610 pounds.

John Courtney, a former merchant of Belleville, died suddenly in Toronto on Monday night.

Jas. Wilson's harness shop and Mrs. T. Lester's cigar store, Belleville, were damaged by fire on Saturday.

V. Knobler, Napanee, erected a \$200 monument at Trenton last week over the grave of Rev. Wm. Blasdell and wife.

By means of a Braitmach self feeder and band cutter 55 machine bound sheaves of oats were threshed in one minute at Clayton Sheffield's, Gilead.

John Thompson, a commercial traveller while assisting an old woman off the care at Lindsay, slipped and fell, fracturing his ankle and sustaining other injuries.

Robert Thompson, cheese buyer, Napanee who has been ill for some time, met with a very serious accident by falling from an upstairs window to the sidewalk below.

Peter Murphy, of Chaffey's Locks, planted one peck of corn which yielded 200 bushels of corn in the ear. Mr. Murphy, of the same place, has potatoes of which it takes 56 to make a bushel.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Does your little boy need a new overcoat? The Oak Hall, Belleville, are making a careful study as regards the needs of small boys.

Price \$1.50 and outer coat \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50. You will find them at these prices better than ever before, and then you can get Sanford's clothing at the Oak Hall only. Don't forget this latter fact.

## About Women.

Mrs. Amelia Rives Chanier, who is now in Europe, is planning a trip to the Holy Land.

The daughters of the Prince of Wales have taken to cycling and run into each other just as every-day wheelers do.

Empress Eugenie is not going to Scotland this year, but has engaged Queen Victoria's daughter of Aix-Montel.

So far Miss Anna Gould has been engaged to three princes, one count, one banker, and one actor. Money makes the gossip gabble.

The life of J. M. Barrie, the novelist, was a London actress, but it is said she was always as she is now, a most quiet, modest and well-bred lady.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is still allowed a revenue from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from her publishers, although the copyright has expired.

Barbara has been photographed over a thousand times. Her first picture was taken in 1867 and she is shown in crinoline and with an innocent, childlike face.

A Vienna journalist has made a collection of aphorisms on love, women and marriage, and has sold them in Germany.

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WAIT.

I stand before a gate;  
The guide I trusted long has led me here,  
Though now I leave him not, I have no fear,  
Stand and wait.

The gate is barred and strong :  
Some other way there is none, and had to go;  
My guide makes no mistake, and so I know  
That would be wrong.

Not soon, nor late,  
But when the work is done in me,  
And patience well wrought, then shall  
I see

The open gate.

MARIU UPHAM DRAKE.

## THE TRAVELER'S WIFE.

They were all commercial travelers, enjoying their cigars on the veranda of a Kansas hotel, shrewd, intelligent knights of the grip and sample case, fragments of the vast army of men built by the hand of labor to keep the healthful blood forever coursing through the great arteries of the land; it was Sunday, and the genial travelers were whiling away the hours in that favorite diversion of the day.

"Yes, I got my wife in this State," said Frank Carpenter, a valued representative of a great jewel house in America's greatest metropolis. "It was out in the western cattle country, the state where I last saw cattle ranches were signs that I first met the little woman who now honors me by bearing my name, and if you care to hear a bit of romance I'll tell you how it all came about."

"Business called me to a bustling town on the Union Pacific road, and when the country fair was in progress there, the country range races drew great crowds, you know, for the leading attractions are ardent contests of the most exciting and dangerous character, such as riding the broncos, roping with horses, &c. On this occasion, however, public opinion seemed to be centred on a race in which a burly cowboy and a wealthy cattle owner's 18-year-old daughter were the chief antagonists, and presented a picture created by the managers of the fair, but it sank almost out of sight when compared to the large sum of money staked upon the race by outside parties.

"During the forenoon the cowboy was pointed out to me on the main street—a great, swarthy fellow, wearing the inevitable white sombrero and displaying a huge pistol in a belt strapped about his waist. He was talking of the race to a group of his rough companions on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, and before I could get away from words I had sized him up as a bully and a braggart, and cherished a hope that a girl, rough though she might prove to be, would do him in the coming contest."

The grand stand was literally packed with spectators, and when the race around the half-mile circular track was crowded to witness the afternoon sports I was unable to secure a seat in the grand stand, and, after much pushing and squeezing, succeeded in gaining a position against the outer wall of the stand, just behind the half-mile mark. I don't know why when I discovered from the conversation of those about me that the cowboy was the favorite in betting circles.

"The gong sounded, and the contestants came upon the track. I tell you, fellows, I was in a fever of excitement, and instead of the coarse, sun-burned girl whom my fancy had pictured, I beheld the prettiest little Western flower my eyes had ever rested upon. Her face was of a golden tan, and her hair, which fell in loose waves over her shoulders, was a fitting crown for such a lovely little prairie queen. As she rode her glittering, nimbled wheel slowly about during the arrangement of the race, I could not help but notice that as flying fairy ahead. She passed under the wire tally fifty yards in the lead, and as she sprang from her wheel, her face beaming with the light of triumph, that great crowd arose to its feet and almost shook the heavens with ringing cheer. The cowboy, too, was cheering, and up to the crowd which surrounded the happy victor his face was afflame with cheery grin and passion, and with a wicked leer he said to the girl:

"I reckon you stranger tenderfoot love 'em slow, so slowly by the spot where I stand! I could hear the words of encouragement that sprung to my lips: "Do not be frightened," I said. "You will defeat him—I know you will."

"Thank you," she replied, with a smile that caused my susceptible young heart to throb with pleasure. "I hope I may, I will do my best."

"They were called to the scratch to receive their instructions from the judges. The distance to be ridden was one mile, running start, and in a moment they were off."

"That great crowd leaned forward with breathless interest as they sped away, their wheels closely abreast, and their voices deepened as they completed the first round and passed the stand to enter upon the second half mile without either having gained a perceptible advantage. As the gong was rung, I noticed that the cowboy drew a trifle closer, and shouts of his backers and rough companions were of the most encouraging nature. I was too far distant to be able to see the girl's face, but I instinctively felt that it must be a look of pain and mortification and that her heart must have throbbed painfully over what she had seen."

"Under the wire they flew—she won, and a large fine-looking old man stood over him ready to repeat the blow if the mount did not rise."

"Take that you ruffian," he cried. "This is my daughter, and she's a Southern lady, sah, and is entitled to respect. You are a ruffian, an unmitigated ruffian, sah, and I will kill you as I would a wolf if you evah again offer her an insult."

"The brute slinked away, and the old gentleman quickly drew his daughter from the large crowd which had gathered.

"She is a fairer sister than you, and nothing but your brute strength defeated her."

"I think she could beat you if given another trial."

"One of them, the girl's eyes peared upon me, causing my heart to stop. The boy looked at me dismally a moment and sneeringly said:

"She is a fairer sister than you, and nothing but your brute strength defeated her."

"I think she could beat you if given another trial."

"'Go home and wash your mamma's dishes. You can't ride a little bit.'

"My body was fired at the taunting remark, and I hollered:

"'I'm a yourself and your friends want to throw you over.'

"The boy, a good-natured man apparently under the influence of liquor, whom I afterwards learned was the owner of the great herd of cattle over which the bray gang presided as foremen, stepped up and said:

"If you want to cinch the tenderfoot

for a bet, Dick, I'll let you have a thousand."

"It was mad, boy, and wouldn't have weakened them if my life was to be the forfeit of my obstinacy. Addressing the young woman I asked:

"Will you ride another mile against him at 5 o'clock this afternoon?"

"After a moment's hesitation she replied:

"Indeed, I will, and I know I will, because I am a woman, and that overcomes the crowd who are against me, and so I know."

"My guide makes no mistake, and so I know. That would be wrong."

But when the race was done in me, And patience well wrought, then shall I see

The open gate.

MARIU UPHAM DRAKE.

## A WOMAN'S HEART.

God took a little drop of dew,  
And hid it in the leaf of a fair plant.  
And a white violet, pure and bright,  
Shedding its fragrance in the morn's soft light;

Auda forge-me-not; and all together out of

With the chalice of a lily white;

With innocence and grace ill covered it;

Mat laid his head upon his hand,

And adored pride to this, and fears a few,

Courage, and sweethearts in misfortune's smart;

And out of this he moulded woman's heart.

"Sam made up his mind, waiting for some one to come and feed him.

Mat leaned over the sleeping man and kissed him gently, his eyes full of love.

His hands trembled to pick up his clothes and put them away. The clothes were heavy & wet.

Instinctively Mat thrust her hand into it and drew it forth clasping several gold pieces.

As she did so her eyes opened wide,

Her heart chilled with the same

strange fear that had striken her before,

And impelled her to hurry home.

She crawled into the bed and shook Sam roughly.

"Sam! Sam! wake up!" she almost screamed.

The man turned over and looked at her stupidly.

"Mat! Mat! Mat! Yore, be ye?

Mat! Kissa! he said in a dull tone.

"Not twelvemore, Mat, what do ye done got these vere things?" Mat's voice sounded broken and shrill.

Sam sat up and rubbed his head, looking at the man with a blank stare.

"W-w-y, them—them, that, honey?"

She shook him fiercely and said in a low tone—a tone of earnest force:

"Tell me, Sam! Tomi wear yo done got these vere coins? Quick now!

Her eyes partially sobered the man, whose eyes opened wider as he asked quizzically.

"What's h-l-e ye so all fired fuzzy bout? I haint done nothin'," and he laughed in a half drunken, half nervous tone.

"Sam, whar did ye git 'em?"

He sat dumbly staring at her.

"Sam—"her voice was full of horror.

No answer; but Mat saw by his eyes she had guessed the truth. Slowly the coins fell from her hand to the floor; slowly her head bent forward until her face touched the pillow. For minutes she did not move again, while Mat, who had been staring at her wonderingly, reached out his hand and laid it carefully on her head. She sprang to her feet, her hot eyes glaring and her form trembling with anger and horror. She did not speak, but fixed her gaze on him for a second. He did not move his hand; presently she turned and ran out of the cabin.

Sam, almost sober now, called after her, but she didn't answer. He got out of bed slowly, and started to dress himself. He had almost finished when Mat, accompanied by her father and the two strangers, returned.

"Phar he is—an' that's th' money," she said, and passed out on through the back door without looking at Sam.

\* \* \* \* \*

There was a jail at the crossroads; it was a primitive affair, but solid and substantial. It was a dug out in the side hill, built by the Indians, and the stones were large and rough.

"By a queen frost of human nature the sympathy which had been bestowed upon the cowboy at the former race was now lavished on the girl, and when she wheeled her safety onto the track the vast crowd cheered louder and louder, and the cowboy, who had been looking into the animated face of that handsome girl and listened to her musical voice as she thanked me modestly but earnestly for my services in assisting her to lower the pride of that taunting brute and wiping from her own escutcheon the stain of her rival.

"There was no risk," I replied. "You will win, and no one will shout louder than I when you lead your insulting antagonist."

"The grand stand was literally packed with spectators, and when the race around the half-mile circular track was crowded to witness the afternoon sports I was unable to secure a seat in the grand stand, and, after much pushing and squeezing, succeeded in gaining a position against the outer wall of the stand, just behind the half-mile mark. I don't know why when I discovered from the conversation of those about me that the cowboy was the favorite in betting circles.

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"By a queen frost of human nature the sympathy which had been bestowed upon the cowboy at the former race was now lavished on the girl, and when she wheeled her safety onto the track the vast crowd cheered louder and louder, and the cowboy, who had been looking into the animated face of that handsome girl and listened to her musical voice as she thanked me modestly but earnestly for my services in assisting her to lower the pride of that taunting brute and wiping from her own escutcheon the stain of her rival.

"There was no risk," I replied. "You will win, and no one will shout louder than I when you lead your insulting antagonist."

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## What is

## CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substances. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves tooth-aching troubles, cures constipation and flatulence. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

\*Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

D. G. C. Oseen,  
Lowell, Mass.

\*Castoria is the best medicine I have ever used, and which I can recommend. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quick nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, sooting syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby leading them to premature graves."

D. J. P. Kinsman,  
Conway, Ar.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

## Castoria.

I consider it as well adapted to children than I recommend it especially to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Andrew, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\*Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies yet what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,  
BOSTON, MASS.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

## AN EMINENT MINISTER

REV. W. S. BARKER  
OF PETERBORO.

Mr. W. S. Barker is a young minister of Peterboro who has by his great earnestness and able exposition of the doctrines of the Bible earned for himself a place amongst the foremost ministers of Canada. He, with his most estimable wife, believe in looking after the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of mankind, hence the following statement for publication:

"I have much pleasure in recommending the Great South American Nervine Tonic to all who are afflicted as I have been with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from South American Nervine and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow-sufferers."

"REV. W. S. BARKER."

It is now a scientific fact that certain nerve centres located near the base of the brain have entire control over the stomach, liver, heart, lungs and indeed all internal organs; that is, they furnish these organs with the necessary nerve force to enable them to perform their respective work. When the nerve centres are weakened or deranged the nerve force for the stomach and nerves."

FOR SALE BY

W. G. Eggar and W. J. Malley.

## SHOW US YOUR HANDS.

## SOME OF THE SECRETS OF THE SEERS OF PALMISTRY.

Character Read in the Palms—By Studying the Features of Your Friends' Hands You May Learn Their Characters—How It Is Done.

Whether there is anything of truth in the art of palmistry or not is a question difficult of decision; however, for those who may care to send their wits in this direction, most of the principal points from a recognized authority have been gleaned. Some knowledge of physiology and anatomy is necessary, as these characteristics truly will not in any way interfere with the success of the ambitious pretty young girl or matron who wishes to play the role of seeress for the amusement of her friends.

Soft hands suggest one who labors with fatigue; to whom heavy work is a hardship, while the hand and character, if too large in proportion to the hand on a woman, betrays a sordid, on a man a domineering tyrant. If the first phalange of the thumb be large, executive and strong, and the fingers short and plump, there is a lack of these characteristics; if short, the owner is apt to be controlled by others, and will be weak in friendships and fickle in love.

The second division of the thumb, if long, shows a planning intellect; therefore, if both divisions are of sufficient and equal size, a strong, self-reliant character with intellect to plan and will to execute his plans may be expected.

The mounts of the hand are next in order. At the base of each finger is a little mound, or should be, of flesh. That at the base of the thumb is the Mount of Venus. It shows the physical strength and endurance of its possessor, the vitality and power of affection. If too well developed the nature is sensual.

The Mount of Jupiter is at the root of the index finger. Its indications are ambitions, honors, taste and intense likes and dislikes founded on the impressions. When too full it gives a tendency to vanity and egotism. Under the next finger is the Mount of Saturn. It implies earnestness, industry and prudence. The mount of the third finger is that of Apollo, which, if considerable in development, shows one may gain success through artistic or literary talents if cultivated and applied.

The Mount of Mercury is found under the little finger; it is found fully developed in the hands of men of science, also in those of successful teachers, preachers and debaters. The mount on the outer part of the palm below Mercury is Mars; its indications are courage, fearlessness in danger, and if overdeveloped, cruelty. Below Mars and opposite Venus is the Mount of the Moon, showing sentimentality, love of solitude, chastity in excess, and when quite a protuberance, discontent, sadness and caprice are marked characteristics.

Next to be considered are the three especial lines of the palm, with a few important accidental ones, and then we have a rather complete, if not minute, knowledge of palmistry. First is the line of life, showing the health, vitality and strength of the individual. This line should begin midway between the thumb and forefinger, run clear and firm around the base of the thumb down to the wrist; such a line of life predicts good health, freedom from trouble and accidents. If, however, it be cut and broken by tiny lines, look out for nervous diseases and head sicknesses.

Next comes the head line, beginning at the starting point of the life line and extending through the middle of the palm, ending near its outer edge. Clear and deep in color, it speaks well of the intellect; if forked at the termination, it proves a possession of tact and policy. When this line joins and forms a well-defined angle with the life line, thought and action are in perfect harmony; if it does not join and there is an open space between the two, one is warned of a thoroughly hypocritical character.

The third prominent line in the hand, beginning on the Mount of Jupiter and running straight across to the outer edge, is the line of the heart. This, deep and strongly marked, speaks well for the powers of affection; if it begins in the index, it indicates that the fingers one may suspect a heart susceptible to the opposite sex; should it begin under the second or third finger it betokens a selfishness in the love relation, one who expects to be looked up to and obeyed. The line of fate begins in the lower part of the palm and extends up to the mount of Saturn, generally ending there. If unbroken, an even and tranquil life will be the possessors; if cut by many lines, trouble and obstacles will annoy one's pathway.

Criscross lines on the Mount of Jupiter show superstitious, vanity and gayety; overactive, impulsive and fear of misfortune; on Apollo, fond of money, dissipation, and on Venus, voluptuousness. Lines of a life time are shown by small but distinct lines running parallel to the line of the heart and between this and the root of the little finger.

If one line only is formed the person is true to one object of the afflictions that will never be replaced.

A hand with tapering fingers indicates a mind of artistic bent.

A poet, painter or musician may have knotty and square tipped fingers, but he will always treat his subject in a material or practical way.

Long fingernails signal a peacockian, a stowfunk friend, also a suspicious one. Short nails signify one who asserts and maintains his rights; broad nails, gentleness of disposition with some bashfulness; narrow nails, activity of body and with other indications, cruelty.

Round nails are honest, but belong to quick-tempered individuals. Fan-shaped nails betray vanity.

The crescent at the base of the nails indicates one frank in nature and speech; it also supposes good birth. A good

size thumb is something to be proud of; it shows will and on the contrary betokens one enduring at physical effort and rather delighting in energetic activity.

Hard hands love adventure and travel; soft hands are content to hear of these things; hard hands may be strong in their friendship or love without much show of tenderness, while soft hands, if amiable, will not be so firm in affection.

The skin of the hand being too white suggests coldness and selfishness; if too red, coarseness and violent passions.

Now having some idea of the size and texture of the hand we will next look to its shape. A hand with smooth-pointed fingers has little order, but if smooth and square at the ends the very sight and square of order is pleasing.

Knotty fingers indicate order, logic and a bit of suspicion in the character.

—New York Advertiser.

## TABLE MANNERS.

In the Old Days of Hard Eaters and Hard Drinkers.

Bread, milk, butter and cheese were the staple articles of food, bread being the chief. "A domestic was termed a man's 'flat-octan,' or loaf-eater." A lady was a "flat-diz," a loaf-giver. Bacon was the principal flesh-food, and other meats were also salted. Hence boiling was the common form of cooking. They even boiled their geese. The knives of a late period resembled modern razors.

A dinner-table cloth was cleared and diners were seated, before the meal was served, and the meal was eaten in some way, so as to destroy the insects which contain the poison. King Edwy left the cup for the society of his newly made Queen, Dunstan forcibly dragged him back to the guests, because it was gross disrespect to leave off early after dinner. The cups were often of precious metals, curiously engraved and of much value, and were specially left in wills. The Abbey of Ramsey thus received from the Lady Ethelgiva "two silver cups for the use of the brethren in the refectory, in order that while drink is served in them to the brethren at their repast my memory may be more firmly imprinted on their hearts."

In pledging they always kissed. Story-telling and singing in the humbler gatherings were partaken by turns. In this way Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon Milton, was first made aware of his poetical powers. Dancing was the chief amusement, meaning hopping, leaping, bounding, with violent exercise. The music among the men was often coarse to obscenity, and scenes occurred in the halls which may not be described. In some cases lands were granted to vassals on conditions which would degrade the roughest London costermonger. The ladies modestly reparted early from these orgies, which frequently ended in quarrels and bloodshed, and in their bower, which was a chamber built separate from the hall, amused themselves undisturbed by the waiters.

The bower was furnished with a round table, stools and generally a bed. Chairs were for the great. The bed was a sack filled with straw and laid on a bench, hence the words banch and straw were commonly used for bed. When the bed was to be made, they took the bed sack out of the chest, filled it with fresh straw and laid it on the bench in the recess of the room provided with a curtain. Bedsteads were rare, and only used by people of rank.—Westminster Review.

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## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

## THREE RUNNING SORES

## PHYSICIANS FAILED

## BUT B.B.B. CURED

Three Sore—After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for Scratches in the blood, I had in my day a sore on my arm which would not heal.

I had which I tried to make known but did not succeed.

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**MILLER'S,**

St. George St., Deseronto.

**A WORD IN SEASON.**

The time has come when you must think of fall and winter purchases. We want you to connect those thoughts with our stock and store. We are ready to supply your wants at helpful prices.

Don't let go that mighty dollar until you have visited this store.

Prices give no idea of values. See what we are doing in Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods, etc. Don't fail to see our 15 cent grey Flannels.

Agents of STANDARD PATTERNS.  
CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

**R. MILLER.****New Fall and Winter Goods**

arriving daily at the

**— NEW STORE —**

in Stewart's Block.

**NEW STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.****NEW BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS.****New Suits and Overcoats for Men,  
Youths and Boys.**

An inspection of the above lines will well repay intending purchasers.

**J. J. KERR.**

Main street, Deseronto.

**A. Bristol & Son's****PICTON.**

WILL HOLD THEIR

**Fall Opening**

OF

**Millinery**

AND

**Mantles**

ON

**WEDNESDAY.****SEPTEMBER 19th**

and following days.

They will also show a large variety of latest novelties in Imported Goods in every department of the store, especially in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Carpets, House-furnishings, etc.

Customers from Deseronto who purchase goods to the value of \$5.00 are allowed fare one way, and full return fare where purchases amount to \$10.00 or over.

One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods in Ontario can be seen by visiting our store this season.

**A. Bristol & Son  
PICTON.**

New roof windows are being placed in the locomotive shop.

Almeda Chattole, a tramp from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, has been arrested on the charge of murdering the Keith girl Listol. All the circumstances indicate that he is the guilty man.

Mr. & Mrs. E. C. French and household left this week for Montreal where they make their future residence. Mr. French's business requiring his presence in that city. They will be greatly missed in Deseronto.

The Rathbun Company will take out large quantities of logs and timber at Dead Creek during the coming winter. Mr. S. Alexander has a gang of men at work repairing the dams on Beaver Creek.

Mr. C. Forster, superintendent of the Rathbun Company's farm, intends leaving in a week or two for Colorado for the benefit of his health. He will be succeeded in his position by Mr. J. J. Keator, of Kingston, N. Y., formerly of Hampton, N. B.

Mr. & Mrs. James Gammon have again been bereaved by the removal of their youngest child, a bright little girl. Very many friends testified their sympathy by attending the funeral on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. R. Taylor conducted the religious services.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the East Hastings Farmers Institute was held at Roslin last Tuesday to make arrangements for the winter meetings to be held in connection with the institute. These meetings have proved in the past of great benefit to the farmers of the East Riding.

Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Rathbun and family expect to leave on Saturday for southern California, where they will spend the winter months, the condition of Mr. Rathbun's health necessitating a milder climate than that of Canada. All unite in hoping that he will find the change beneficial.

Mr. A. J. McMullen preached an excellent sermon to a large congregation at the West End Mission last Sunday evening. Mr. McMullen bids farewell to the Mission next Sunday evening and leaves next week to resume his studies in the divinity classes of Queen's College, Kingston.

Deseronto set a good example by dispensing with any labored written address to General Booth. He received a genuine heart to heart welcome which one so earnest and practical was far more acceptable. If the Governor-General or Mr. J. L. Haycock, the Patron Leader, visits Deseronto, he will be received in the vicinity of Queen's College, Kingston.

At the Chancery Sitting in Belleville, this week the case of Roberts vs. McWilliams was taken up. This was an action for ejectment of defendant from lands in the 4th con. of Tyendinaga, purchased by plaintiff in 1855, under a mortgage made by the defendant to the late N. S. Appleby and assigned by him to the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company. Defendant denied the execution of the mortgage to Appleby; defendant plaintiff became owner of the land and claimed title by possession. Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs, allowing defendant ten days to leave the property.

*The Streets and the Crossings*  
A well-known lawyer gives the following as the rights on the public highways in towns and cities. The streets belong to teams and vehicles and pedestrians have no more business upon them than the teams would have upon the walks. The crossings at the street corners belong to pedestrians who have the right of way by law, and against teams. Many drivers ignore the law, and dash over the crossings endangering the lives of the pedestrians, without thinking they are violating the law. No vehicle nor horse can within the law, be driven rapidly over the crossing nor can the driver obstruct the crossing.

*Royal Temples District Meeting.*  
The regular meeting of Hastings District Council of Royal Temples was held in Napane on the 16th inst. Delegates were present from Belleville, Deseronto, Trenton, etc. The various committees were appointed. The different reports showed steady progress and a growing temperance sentiment in the district. It was resolved to memorialize the Grand Council for reduction of the per capita tax. A notice of motion was given proposing that meetings be held semi-annually in future. In the evening an open meeting of a most interesting character was held. The next meeting will be held in Deseronto on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1895.

*October Wedding.*  
A quiet wedding took place at Flower Station, Lanark County, on Wednesday, 17th inst. The principal in this happy event were Mr. Thos. E. Appleby, of Deseronto, and Miss Mary Maxwell Lyon, of Flower Station. The marriage service was performed by Rev. J. F. Fraser, of Navan, brother-in-law of the groom in the presence of a few immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride and groom were unattended during the ceremony.

The bride was wearing a broad smile all week and his right arm is weary receiving the hearty congratulations of his friends—all because of the arrival of a fine baby girl at his residence on Monday.

Some boys thoughtlessly, but no less effectively, disturb the meetings of the West End Mission, by shouting and other disorderly conduct in the immediate vicinity. If persisted in there will be trouble.

Meers, Jamison, Hatch and other sportsmen started off yesterday up the bay with nets enough to catch all the fish in the Bay of Quinte. They will be busy to-day distributing whitefish among their friends.

The proprietors of the Kingston News now publish a semi-weekly edition thus doing away with the weekly. It will be published on Tuesday and Friday mornings. The News people are showing no small amount of enterprise these times.

*STUDENTS' TRADE.*

Young men attending the different Colleges often ask at the Oak Hall for 10 per cent discounts. We cannot possibly afford to give any discount from our already low prices, and besides, it would not be fair to other customers. Our prices are always the lowest in Deseronto for good clothing, and we have one price only for all.

Death of Thomas Mitchell.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell was found dead in his bed on Friday morning, Oct. 19th, at the residence of Mr. B. Shandraw where he had boarded ever since he came to Deseronto. It is supposed his death was due to heart failure. Deceased is supposed to have been a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and was about 54 years of age. He came to Canada about 25 years ago, and worked for a while on the Grand Trunk. He was employed for a time with Mr. Patrick McCambridge, of the gravel road, and worked for a year or two with J. R. Fraser, of Tamworth and S. Detor, of Kennebog, in their lumbering operations. He then entered the employ of the Rathbun Company as shanty clerk and for 25 years had been a faithful employee of the Company. Mr. T. Butler refers to him as a man of the greatest honesty and fidelity to duty. Deceased was of a very retiring disposition and peculiar in many respects, but was held in high esteem all through the district. He was probably the best arithmetician in this part of Ontario, no problem being too difficult for him to solve. Among his effects a large collection of mathematical works. A few years ago a sister came over from Ireland and made him return home where he remained however for only a short time. He left over two thousand dollars in money, but made no will. An attempt will be made to find his relatives, if any. The remains were removed to the vault of the Roman Catholic cemetery at Napane, religious services having been first conducted by Rev. Father Hogan.

Fraternal Visit, I. O. P.

The following members of Court Deseronto, No. 93, Independent Order of Foresters, paid a fraternal visit to Court Odessa, No. 423, on Saturday evening, Oct. 20th: James Stokes H. M. H. C. R. John Hoppes, D. S. C. R. John Prickett, D. D. H. C. R., James Wright, C. D. H. C. R., David Cook, P. C. R., Geo. W. Spring, R. S., and Robert Wiseman. On their arrival at Odessa they were received by the brethren of Court Odessa and visiting brethren from Kingston and Bath and were then escorted to the Court room where they had the pleasure of taking part in an initiation. They were very much pleased at the excellent manner in which the ceremony was performed. After the transaction of general business the court closed at 10:30 o'clock. The visitors were then escorted to Sprout's Hotel where they were entertained to a magnificent supper to which ample justice was done by all present. The visitors were glad to find Court Odessa prospering and greatly appreciated all the kindnesses extended during their stay. They hope to have the pleasure at an early date of welcoming their Odessa brethren in Deseronto.

A WAY THE FISHES HAVE.

Little Johnny—"Pa does a fish swim with his tail or his fins."

Pa—"Never knew a fish that did not take both along with him when in swimming."—Boston Transcript.

OCTOBER.

October glows in every cheek,  
October shines in every eye,  
While up the hill and down the dale  
Her crimson banners fly.

HAVE A THOUGHT.

Do not be afraid to go into the country house twice or three times before you measure your measure for a suit or overcoat this fall. Just think that the Oak Hall, Belleville, is prepared to save you a nice little bit of money on your purchase and give you equally as good satisfaction as if you paid the highest "made to order" prices.

WALL

PAPER.

THE FALL is slowly but surely taking precedence over the Spring as a house cleaning season, particularly in the Wall Paper line. The old way of papering in the Spring, and in the Spring only, is fast becoming a thing of the past.

It is recognized that by papering in the fall, the home offers greater attractions during the winter days and nights; then when Christmas comes and the holiday season is here, hand your cozy, cheerful fireside help you in your welcome to the loved ones who have returned for a visit to the old home.

Then again, instead of having a regular hury-hury, topsy-turvy state of忙乱, it is better to have a more systematic house cleaning of springtime, why not divide your work up some, and give to the fall part of the work which you hitherto have allowed to worry you during April, May, or June?

We are offering a discount of 10 per cent off all Wall Paper, the regular prices of which are from \$5 to \$50 per cent, cheaper than any other house in the trade.

If you cannot visit our salerooms, write or get card to DAY & CO., Main Street, Deseronto, and mention what kind of a room you wish to paper, and we will send you a beautiful line of samples by return mail, and also our valuable little book entitled "How to paper," and how to get a \$50 effect for a \$5 investment in Wall Paper.

SEND OR WRITE TO  
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

WALL PAPER KING  
OF ONTARIO,  
BELLEVILLE.

BEAVER OVERCOATS \$7.

The Oak Hall, Belleville are altogether too modest sometimes in their advertising. We have got a great many overcoats \$7, \$8, \$9, and even a bunch of them that if you can't see the same for \$10 they would yell them selves hoarse over it. You can get these coats in navy and brown and they are worth \$10. At the Oak Hall for \$7.

An American thinks the vein of gold-bearing rock in Elizaville, near the old paint mine, is worth \$300,000. He will set up machinery to work it.

Use K. D. O. for indiscretions of diet in children.

**Bogart Bros.**

St. George Street.

DISHES. DISHES. DISHES.

We have put in Stock this week—

New Dinner Sets,  
" Tea Sets,  
" Toilet Sets,  
" Hanging Lamps,  
" Vase Lamps,  
" Glass Lamps,  
Staple and Fancy Crockery;

which we are selling at a very low price.

We carry a full line of Staple and Fancy Crockeries  
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

**BOGART BROS.**

St. George street.

**UNDERTAKING.**

I have just received a large stock of

**Undertaking Supplies**

and am now prepared to attend to any orders that may be intrusted to me.

A first-class Hearse with black or white team.

**T. W. OKE,**

St. George Street.

**Does the Cap Fit?**

Some people make their money in Deseronto and spend it in outside towns.

Give us a chance to quote you prices.

Latest

Styles,

Patterns,

and Colors.

in Wall Papers. Prices right.

Try us.

**MALLEY'S**

DRUG - STORE,

EGAR'S

Cod Liver Emulsion!

EGAR'S

Botanical Bitters!

EGAR'S

Liver and Stomach Pills

EGAR'S

Tasteless Castor Oil

EGAR'S

Horehound and Pine

EGAR'S

Cough Mixture!

EGAR'S

Indian Cough Balsam.

EGAR'S

Wild Strawberry

**DESERONTO TIN SHOP**

Two doors east of Post Office you will find everything you require in

**Tin, Copper, Agate and Galvanized Iron Ware.**

Furnace work, Eave troughing, Roofing, Stove Piping and all Job Work promptly attended to.

**Milk Cans, Creamers,**

and all other dairy utensils very cheap for cash.

**E. T. MILLER,**  
DESERONTO**New Carpets, New Carpets, New Carpets,****New Curtains, New Curtains, New Curtains.**

We have just taken out of hand and placed in stock our Fall importations of Carpets and curtains, and are now in a position to show as complete a line as any house in Central Ontario can offer.

Carpets and Velvet Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, All Wool and Union Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Velvet Squares and Rugs, Wool Crumb Cloth, Silk Crepe, Chenille and Lace Curtains, Chenille and Crochette Covers, Linoleum and Orlonola, Window Shades.

Brass Grills of great variety. Colorful Drapes of all the newest designs.

SPECIAL VALUE IN  
White Quilts and Comforters.

We intend paying special attention to our Carpet and House Furnishing departments and will endeavor to keep it one of the most attractive between Toronto and Montreal.

**Vandervoort & Gibson,**

Successors to the late

**JAS. W. DUNNET.**

Sept. 12th, 1894.

**W. STODDART**

THE POPULAR TAILOR.

Would respectfully ask the public to call and examine the immense stock of Fall Goods, Overcoatings, Suitings in great variety. All garments made are

**GUARANTEED TO FIT,**

Style and workmanship equal to any city house.

We are carrying too large a stock, and in order to reduce it will from this date make on all garments sold, a reduction of twenty per cent. Buyers take a note of this.

**W. STODDART,**

THE POPULAR TAILOR

Main street, Deseronto.

P. S.—A few Pea-jackets and overcoats at your own price.

**-BICYCLE AGENCY-**

and general repair shop for

Scales, Electric Instruments, Typewriters, Etc., Etc.

**BICYCLES REPAIRED**

Hard and Cushion Tyred Wheels changed to

**PNEUMATICS.**

General Electric Supplies.

Patent Office Drawings and Specifications.

**GREENLEAF & SON.**

FRONT STREET

Belleville, Ontario.